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SATURDAY, MAY 20 1911.

六拜禮

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, May 12th, 6.55 p.m.
The result of the race for the Steward's Cup, which was run off to-day, is as follows:—
1. Minehead
2. Sunningdale
3. Bobbin.
London, May 12, 6.55 p.m.
Their Majesties opened the Empire Festival to-day at the Crystal Palace.

Yesterday we gave a lengthy description of the Festival, explaining its novelty and gorgeous beauty, and detailing the amount of money that had been spent in the erection of the various buildings.

London, May 12, 6.55 p.m.
Mr. Graham White, the well-known British aeronaut, carried Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, in his aeroplane at the aero manoeuvres at Hendon.

There was a large crowd to witness the Parliamentarian's ascent, and many of his colleagues were amongst the spectators.

London, May 12, 6.55 p.m.
Boxing yesterday in London, Tommy Murphy beat Knockout Brown on points.

The match was a very even one, and both men fought well.

Bombay, May 13th 7.15 p.m.
The Premier (Mr. Hon. H. H. Asquith), Mr. A. J. Balfour, many Cabinet ministers, members of the Board of Admiralty and Army Council, and two hundred parliamentarians witnessed comprehensive tests of aeroplanes at Hendon.

Manila, May 13, 12.5 p.m.
At a special meeting of the Board in Manila, Secretary Elliott, Colonel Scriben and Commander Jackson recommended the Secretary for War to complete the wireless system in the Philippines, and thus replace cables.

Manila, May 13th, 12.5 p.m.
Six thousand pesos have been subscribed in the Philippines for the projected celebrations in connection with the Coronation of King George V.

Tokyo, May 13th.
A system of strict examination for the export of habutai was adopted among the Japanese traders with a view to maintaining their reputation.

Tokyo, May 13.
The Fu-chung coal mine question has been concluded between Japan and China, as was reported the other day, and the signing of the agreement has been practically carried out.

Shanghai, May 14, 3.20 p.m.
Roy Kenny, who defeated Bill Lewis in Hongkong, managed to knock out Strong of H.M.S. Astrea in two rounds. There was a large attendance and the entertainment was a big success.

Singapore, May 15th 2.30 p.m.
The General Rubber Company of America are acquiring the New Asahan Tobacco Company of Sumatra and are planting 70,000 acres with rubber. Of this number 20,000 will be planted by 1912. This will stop purchases connected with the United States Rubber Company from using upwards of 25 per cent of the rubber used in America.

London, May 15.
Their Imperial Majesties drove direct to Buckingham Palace on their arrival in London. They were enthusiastically welcomed, large crowds cheering them all along the route from the stations to the Palace.

London, May 15, 6.25 p.m.
The scheme which was put on foot some time ago to erect a huge building in the Strand, London, where all the features of Parisian life would be introduced, including a cafe, has been dropped and the promoters are said to have lost the large sum of £10,000.

Shanghai May 16th.
A reception was held by the leading Japanese officials and merchants yesterday in honour of the American Fleet which is staying in Japanese waters.

Another reception will be given to the Fleet by the Naval authorities and the residents in Tokyo.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, May 15th, 6.25 p.m.
To-day the Kaiser, who is visiting England, was welcomed at Sheerness, by an aeroplane carrying naval officers.

The Kaiser was not met on landing by the Royal family, but the King, Queen and the Prince of Wales, assembled at Victoria and greeted him there amid a large crowd.

London, May 16, 8 p.m.
The Victoria Memorial was unveiled to-day in the presence of the King and Queen, the Royal Family and the German Emperor.

The ceremony was a gorgeous one and was witnessed by thousands.

The King passed a glowing eulogy upon Queen Victoria, and expressed his deep satisfaction that "his dear cousin" the German Emperor was present.

After the unveiling, the sculptor, Mr. Thomas Brock, A.R.A., was knighted by his Majesty.

London, May 17, 7.20 a.m.
The Victoria Memorial was unveiled by His Majesty the King in the presence of a brilliant gathering.

The King expressed his deep satisfaction at the presence on that occasion of the Kaiser and Kaiserin, and paid a glowing tribute to Queen Victoria.

His Majesty afterwards conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Thomas Brock, the sculptor.

London May 16, 8 p.m.
The following are the results of the County Cricket Championship matches to-day:

Yorkshire beat Derby, the M.C.C. beat Hants, and Lancashire beat North Hants.

London, May 16, 8 p.m.
Esperanto has won the Great Northern Handicap.

London, May 16, 8 p.m.
His Majesty the King has cancelled the command performance which was to have been given at Edinburgh during his visit.

London, May 16, 8 p.m.
The new Budget shows an increase of eight million pounds sterling over that of last year.

The appropriation for the payment of members appears for the first time, the figure being £250,000, on the basis of £100 a year for each member.

There are no new taxes provided.

London, May 17, 7.20 a.m.
Mr. Lloyd George has presented his new Budget in the Commons.

It contains no fresh proposals for taxation. The combined surpluses for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 amount to £5,607,000.

The revenue from sugar and tea alone falls below the estimate.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that members would be paid four hundred pounds a year, but that Ministers would be excluded from this. The estimated cost would be a quarter of a million sterling.

It is estimated that the surplus will be £432,000. Last year's Budget produced an enormous revenue which is still growing.

It is proposed to make certain alterations in the cocoa and chocolate duties which will remove their protective character. The estimated loss on this account is £45,000.

Tokio, May 17.
It is reported that General Nogi, who will be in England for the Coronation, will stay over at Berlin on his way home and will be received in audience by His Majesty the Kaiser.

Tokio, May 17.
Rear-Admiral Murdock, new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Squadron, officially took over his command yesterday.

A brilliant ceremony was held on the flag ship.

The retiring Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Hubbard, leaves here on the Tenyo Maru for home on the 19th instant.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, May 17th, 6.45 p.m.
The death, under sudden circumstances, has been announced of Admiral Rodney MacLaine Lloyd.

London, May 17.
Notts beat Beccles, and Surrey beat Oxford University.

London, May 17th, 6.45 p.m.
The King expressed himself gratified at the unveiling arrangements in connection with the Queen Victoria Memorial. He also eulogised the troops.

London, May 17th, 6.45 p.m.
The Kaiser will witness the Command Performance at the Drury Lane Theatre to-night.

[The play staged is "Money," the rehearsals for which have been conducted under the supervision of Sir Squire Bancroft.

On Monday we gave an epitome of the Kaiser's programme whilst in England.]

London, May 17th, 6.45 p.m.
The foreign princesses who are visiting England for the Coronation of King George V. and who witnessed the unveiling of the Queen Victoria Memorial, also visited St. Paul's Cathedral.

London, May 18th, 7.15 p.m.
Avtors are forbidden to fly over the routes traversed by the Coronation procession. A Royal order has also been issued forbidding the distributing of paper cups containing water.

On the occasion of King Edward's Coronation, water in cups made of paper was sold at a high price.

London, May 18th, 7.15 p.m.
The Kaiser visited the Zoo and afterwards lunched with Viscount Haldane, Secretary of State for War. The Kaiserin paid a visit to the German Hospital, and will dine at Lansdowne House to-night.

London, May 18th, 7.15 p.m.
Oxford University beat Gloucester.

Tokyo, May 19th.
The Railway Board has contemplated a scheme of building a giant iron bridge over the Baken Strait between Moji and Baken for the purpose of facilitating the communication between the mainland and Kyushu. Investigations are being carried on by Dr. Hiroi, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University. This bridge may be the biggest in Japan.

ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT IN CANTON.

CONSUL'S IMPORTANT STEP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 18th.
It is reported that the British Consul (?) at Shamoen, has written to the Canton Viceroy, to the effect that a certain section of the Chinese are endeavouring to renew the boycott against Japanese goods, and has asked His Excellency to put an end to this mischief. On receipt of the communication, His Excellency instructed the Taoist of Constabulary to investigate the matter.

He has in turn instructed the Nam-hoi and Pun-u magistrates to institute an enquiry and to punish those who are responsible for this agitation as a deterrent to others.

SPORT.

The Boys' Own Club's annual athletic sports will take place on Empire Day, Wednesday, 24th May, at the Race Course, Happy Valley, commencing at 2.30 p.m. The entries on the whole are very good, and excellent sport is expected. Three open races figure in the programme—a two mile bicycle race (handicap), open to the Colony? half mile, open to soldiers, sailors and police (European) and a 120 yards flat race (handicap) open to all amateur visitors. This last event should prove interesting.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, May 12th.
Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons, stated that in consideration of the fact that 21,000 uncertified chests of opium in bond at Hongkong or at the Treaty Ports were now entering China, the Indian Government had agreed that the authorised export of certified opium in the next three years shall be correspondingly reduced.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST OPIUM.
The President of the Board of Finance will pay a visit to Canton shortly to enquire into the campaign against opium, into the state of the finance of Canton, and the question of the suppression of gambling. Great preparations are being made for his reception.

London, May 12th.
Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Albert Hall, heartily supported Lord Lansdowne's Reform Bill.

Bombay, 12th May, 12.2 p.m.
At St. Petersburg, after several hours' debate, the Duma, by a majority of 202 votes to 82, passed a motion charging Mr. Stolypin with transgressing the Constitution by employing the Imperial prerogative for the purpose of establishing local autonomy in the western provinces.

Bombay, May 13th, 7.15 a.m.
A telegram from New York says the Mexican insurgents have proclaimed Juarez as capital, and have appointed a provisional government.

The diplomats in Mexico City met at the American Embassy, and decided to take concerted action to protect foreigners in certain eventualities.

Bombay, May 13, 7.15 a.m.
It is now certain that the Hague Conference will not be held in 1915.

Bombay, May 15th, 7.15 a.m.
A St. Petersburg official message to the Russia states that communications from the French Cabinet concerning Morocco have been subject to an exchange of views between the Russian and German Governments. Friendly conversations showed that both agreed in the complete sincerity of the intentions of France and her loyalty to international engagements.

Bombay, May 15th, 7.15 a.m.
A message from Washington says that the first draft of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty will be completed if Britain acts promptly. The Senate may take the opportunity of approving of the draft during the present Session of the Congress.

Bombay, May 15th, 7.15 a.m.
A St. Petersburg message states that the Russian Government has decided to introduce a bill establishing Consulates in Canton and Kobo, abolishing Consulates in Hongkong and Fuchow.

Bombay, May 14, 7.5 a.m.
Washington reports that the Hon. W. M. G. Dickinson, Secretary for War, has resigned.

Mr. Stimson, who was recently candidate for the Governorship of New York, has succeeded to the post.

Bombay, May 14, 7.5 a.m.
A semi-official communique published in St. Petersburg states that the rumours that the Russian and Japanese Governments are negotiating regarding a common, or more active policy towards China are pure inventions.

The Russian policy in the Far East aims at the maintenance of the status quo.

Bombay, May 13, 2 p.m.
The fact of the rebels being in possession of Juarez is important because under the American interpretation of the neutrality laws arms and munitions of war can pass the frontier to Juarez unhindered provided they are sent in a business way unaccompanied by armed men.

It is reported that the Government-General of Korea is contemplating the establishment of a semi-official enterprise for making salt.

The salt monopoly cannot be introduced into Korea just yet, but the company law, will provide the necessary safeguard against further private enterprise in connection with the salt industry.

The Government-General is reported to be making the necessary investigations preliminary to the establishment of a semi-official salt-making enterprise, probably with certain conditions favouring the introduction of the State monopoly system at a later date.

Bombay, May 16, 7.10 a.m.
Seldom has the City of London shown such indifference to the Budget on the eve of its introduction. It is confidently expected that there will be few changes, though the removal of the protective duty on cocoa is considered certain.

Bombay, May 15, 2.20 p.m.
The official view in Paris is disquieting owing to the nature of the latest reports from Fez.

The Government has instructed General Moinier to hasten the advance of the relief column to Fez, which, however, is to occupy the city only as long as it is deemed necessary.

It is expected that the troops will reach Fez on Wednesday or Thursday.

Bombay, May 16, 2.10 p.m.
The United States Supreme Court at Washington has confirmed the decision of the Lower Court in regard to the Standard Oil case, holding the company had violated two sections of the Anti-Trust Law and orders the Trust to be dissolved within six months.

Bombay, May 16, 2.10 p.m.
In the House of Commons the third reading of the Veto Bill was passed by a vote of 302 to 241.

The Bill has passed to the House of Lords.

Bombay, May 17th, 7.20 a.m.
The Veto Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords.

Bombay, May 16, 2.10 p.m.
In Madrid to-day the Spanish Foreign Minister and the Minister for Japan signed the Hispano-Japanese treaty of friendship and commerce.

We learn that Mr. W. D. Barnes, the new Colonial Secretary, appointed in the place of Sir Henry May, is on his way from England to Hongkong. He is expected to arrive in the Colony on June 7.

Mr. Barnes has been for several years in the Straits Settlements, where he held the post of Protector of the Chinese. His knowledge of the native will help him greatly in his duties here.

Since his appointment to the Government of Hongkong, Mr. Barnes has been enjoying a well-earned holiday at home.

London, May 17, 7.20 a.m.
General Moinier himself has taken command of the French relief column moving on Fez.

The total strength is 17,000 men and the force is pushing on at top speed.

London, May 17, 7.20 a.m.
Telegrams from Dusseldorf state that the German airship Deutschland has been wrecked.

The eight passengers which the Deutschland carried were rescued.

Bombay, May 18, 7.15 a.m.
The "Times" publishes a long letter from its Peking correspondent (Dr. G. E. Morrison) in which Prince Ching is discussed.

The letter deals with the character and career of the Prince, and describes him as a "decapitated man, irresolute, wily and corrupt."

The letter proceeds to say that the Prince's official record was always associated with disaster.

Bombay, May 17, 2 p.m.
The Mexican rebels have captured Pachuca, the most important silver camp in Mexico.

Bombay, May 17, 2 p.m.
The resolution in favour of the continuance of the tea duty has been adopted in the House of Commons.

Bombay, May 17, 2 p.m.
The German Crown Prince has been gazetted as Colonel-in-Chief of the Eleventh Hussars.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The salt monopoly cannot be introduced into Korea just yet, but the company law, will provide the necessary safeguard against further private enterprise in connection with the salt industry.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the German people feel the attentions now shown to the Emperor, Empress and their daughter in England are friendly acts performed towards themselves.

Bombay, May 18th, 7.15 a.m.
A dispatch from Tangier says that the position of Colonel Mangin is declared useless unless General Brulard's column arrives at Fez by the 15th inst. In fact unless General Brulard did arrive at that time it would be too late.

Bombay, May 18th, 2 p.m.
The Paris "Temps" says that the German Emperor's welcome in London affords additional reason for confidence being placed in the maintenance of European equilibrium.

Bombay, May 18, 2 p.m.
It is proposed to send a deputation to wait upon the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, urging diplomatic action to remove the anomaly which exists whereby tinplates made into cases and containing oil are admitted into Japan free, but tinplates alone are heavily taxed.

Bombay, May 18, 2 p.m.
Speaking in the House of Lords, the Earl of Rosebery said that on the Veto Bill alone depended not only the future of the House of Lords but government and the whole constitution.

Bombay, May 19th, 7.45 a.m.
The Mexican Government have submitted the peace proposals, including the resignation of President Diaz. When President Diaz resigns General Madero will act as chief adviser to Sen. Baerens, who will be interim President.

Bombay, May 17, 7.45 a.m.
The State Department at Washington states that President Taft has approved the draft of the General Arbitration Treaty. The draft, which is not the result of any negotiations with any particular country, will be submitted to France and Great Britain. The draft represents what the United States Government believes to be a sound basis for negotiations for the extension of scope in arbitration treaties.

Bombay, May 18, 2 p.m.
It is proposed to send a deputation to Sir Edward Grey urging that diplomatic action be taken to remove the anomaly whereby tin plates made into cases containing oil are admitted into Japan free, whereas tin plates alone are heavily taxed.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:

Baldwin Passenger Chiyomaru, Yokohama; Coko 44 Nathan Road, Yokohama; Horne o/o Peak Hotel, Kobe; Katonwing, Kobe; Koe-chong, Omuts; Kolongtjio, Soerabaya; Kwangkahing, Soerabaya; Kwongtongtai Kwongyengpong, Kobe; Lockhart Passenger Goeben, Shanghai; Massey Hongkong Hotel, Petersburg; Suilong, Shanghai; 1311 5288, Amoy; 1639 1130 Amoy; 3458 6108, Shanghai.

The following telegrams are also lying in the Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company's Office:

Myers, Manila; Quaytekseeng Rue Teohontao Saikoi, Phnomph; Sheuhung, San Francisco; Riddell care Gibb, Chengtu; Spidell, Cebu; Taikoo Dock, Singapore; Tanyuen, Bangkok; Tuokshing-wao, Tainan; Vonohesegono, 15 Chinyoon St., Rangoon; Woker Tommy, 14 Queen's Road; Wosing, Bombay; Yunwah Sutyip Co., Singapore; Ceyras Donne Messagerio Australien, Mytho; Chiaochoysum Chuanlan, Penang; Chufuktai, 7 Mali Kowaiang St., Singapore; Engshaping, Cebu; Finger-Lloyd Officer, Friedrichshagen; Gomez Ana, Alice Memorial Maternity, Macao; Heilung, Manila; Jaffa, Mrs. 2 McDowell Road, Manila; Manyuen (Two), Semarang.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

gunboats in Canton, as things are quiet. Only the French Minister is in favour and the others are strongly opposed to the idea.

Peking, May 14.
Over four hundred students, who have completed their education abroad, have been examined in Peking recently in a special examination.

Peking, May 14.
The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces proposes to enlist the Hlungtutze and turn them into cavalry.

Canton, May 15.
Renewed activity is being shown in the rebel ranks.

A big force, well armed and numbering several thousands from Weichow, are now at Tsang Shing awaiting the arrival of their leader, Chang, to rise in concert with rebels in the adjoining provinces.

They are being closely watched by a company of scouts sent from Canton by General Chung.

The officer in charge has reported to the General that the force will become dangerous immediately upon the arrival of Chang.

Peking, May 15.
The Peking Government has instructed the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to "save" the Countrymen from Society meetings and also other society meetings with similar objects.

Peking, May 15.
The Peking Government has instructed the authorities of the various provinces to the effect that persons holding public meetings against the action of the government in taking over the control of the railways will be severely punished.

Peking, May 15.
The Prince Regent intends to appoint the President of the Board of Finance as President of the new Cabinet if Prince Ching should resign.

Peking, May 15.
The people of the various provinces have telegraphed to Peking opposing the action of the Board of Communications in taking over the control of all the railways in China from the public. The telegrams from the provinces of Kwangtung, Szechwan, Hunan and Hupoh were in strong terms.

Peking, May 15.
The Board of Communications and the Board of Finance are trying to influence a certain prince to memorialize the Throne to prohibit the people from opposing the action of the government in issuing foreign loans and in taking over the control of the railways.

Peking, May 15.
The Board of Communications intends to dispatch ten deputies to investigate the affairs of the railways preparatory to taking over complete control.

Peking, May 15.
A Chinese Minister abroad has sent a telegram to the Peking Government to the effect that Japan and Russia are planning to take possession of Manchuria and Mongolia and it is quite time for China to take immediate action.

Peking, May 15.
Henceforth, the governors of Kulu and Heilungkiang will not be allowed to memorialize the Throne without joining with the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Peking, May 15.
The formation of the new Cabinet has been completed. A meeting takes place every Tuesday.

At a special meeting of the Hongkong Golf Club Monday it was decided to spend 40,000 dollars on a new golf course in the Shatin Valley. It will be about 5,000 yards long, will contain 104 acres and have 18 holes.

Peking, May 16.
The Russian and Japanese Offensive and Defensive Alliance is nearly completed.

Peking, May 16.
The Chinese residents at Siem have telegraphed to Peking stating that they are badly treated and asked the government to dispatch a consul for their protection.

Peking, May 16.
The results of the examinations of the students, who have com-

pleted their education abroad, held in Peking recently, have been made known. One hundred and thirty-four were placed in the 1st class, two hundred and forty-eight in the 2nd class and twenty-seven in the 3rd class.

Peking, May 16.
The Board of Communications considers the Shanghai, Hangchow and Ningpo Railway as a branch line and therefore it cannot be regarded as the property of the government. Therefore it will be run as a commercial concern as before.

Peking, May 16.
The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has reported to Peking stating that the Russian Government is secretly sending troops and gunboats to Heilungkiang.

Peking, May 16.
The Prince Regent has instructed Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Three Eastern Provinces to return to Peking to await appointment on the arrival of his successor.

Peking, May 16.
The Peking Government intends to raise foreign loans for the organization of the recruits. As to the old style of braves and police, they will be transferred in time of peace and mobilized in time of trouble.

Peking, May 16.
Ha Hung Chung has memorialized the Throne stating that there are twelve objections to the policy adopted by the Government in taking over the control of all the railways in China from the public. He also impeached the President of the Board of Communications in the memorial accusing him of having ruined the railway system in China. The memorial has been referred to the President, by order of the Throne, for report.

Peking, May 16.
The Superintendent of the Peking University has issued an order to the effect that the students who discarded their queues will be expelled from the University and those who have already discarded their queues have to put on wigs. Consequently the students are very indignant and have struck work. They have made representations to the Board of Education against the action of the Superintendent.

Peking, May 17.
A meeting of Senators was held at the National Assembly for the purpose of asking the government the object of issuing big foreign loans and whether the government will hold the sole responsibility of redeeming the loans. They also asked the Government whether the loans had been put aside for developing the country so as to prevent any money being wasted.

Peking, May 17.
The President of the Board of Finance has had a conference with the Grand Councillors for the estimation of the Budget.

Peking, May 17.
The Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces have demanded the direct rights of memorializing the Throne.

Peking, May 17.
The Board of Communications has requested the Board of Interior to prohibit the native papers from commenting on the action of the government in taking over the control of the railways. The President of the Board of Interior has refused to comply with the request.

Peking, May 17.
The Chinese Minister to Tokyo will accompany the newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces to his new post to consider important diplomatic affairs before returning to Japan.

Peking, May 17.
The people of the various provinces have telegraphed in strong terms opposing the action of the Government in taking over the control of the railways. The Board of Communications, however, paid no attention to these telegrams, and have instructed them in future not to send any more telegrams of the description.

Peking, May 17.
Owing to illness, the Viceroy of Hupoh has tendered his resignation. An Imperial decree has been issued asking him not to resign.

Peking, May 17.
The Board of Communications intends to dispatch twenty deputies to investigate into the postal systems of the various provinces preparatory to taking over China's postal rights.

Peking, May 18.
Yesterday a meeting of the new Cabinet was held. Prince Ching, the President, was absent and the meeting was presided over by the vice-presidents. However, no business was transacted.

Peking, May 18.
The new Chinese Cabinet, which was formed on the same basis as that in existence in Germany and Japan, has now been found to contain too few members. The responsibilities and pressure of business on the members is too great and arrangements are being made to introduce more members into the Cabinet.

Peking, May 18.
Prince Ching is suffering from an internal complaint, and the Prince Regent has instructed the Imperial medical advisers to attend to the Prince.

Peking, May 18.
The Prince Regent has instructed the new Cabinet to report to him on what grounds the people object to the action of the government in taking over the control of the railways.

Peking, May 18.
A censor has again memorialized the Throne to pardon all political prisoners in order to avoid revolutionary outbreaks.

Peking, May 18.
The damages of the recent fire at Kulu have been estimated to amount to several hundreds of millions of dollars.

Peking, May 18.
The Board of Finance proposes to prohibit the use of the sycee on the introduction of the new currency.

Peking, May 18.
The people in the provinces of Kwangtung, Hunan and Hupoh have jointly petitioned the Grand Council opposing the action of the Board of Communications in taking over the control of the Canton-Hankow Railway from the public.

Peking, May 18.
Up to the present eleven memorials have been received by the Throne denouncing the action of the President of Communications in taking over the control of the railways provided with commercial funds.

Peking, May 18.
The Viceroy of Hupoh strongly opposed the action of the government in taking over the control of the railways provided with commercial funds and as he was unable to do anything for the public, he has tendered his resignation.

Peking, May 18.
An Imperial decree has been issued asking Prince Ching, the President, and Na Tung and Chu Shai Cheung, vice presidents, not to resign their positions in the new Cabinet.

Peking, May 18.
A censor has memorialized the Throne to the effect that trouble may be anticipated through the action of the Government in taking over the control of the railways provided with commercial funds.

Peking, May 18.
The Minister of War has telegraphically instructed the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to submit to him all matters concerning military affairs, instead of submitting them to the new Cabinet.

Peking, May 18.
The Army Board has postponed the idea of sending troops to Yunnan for the present.

A MADMAN'S LEAP.
BLOWS POLICE WHISTLE ON WAY TO HOSPITAL.

Tuesday forenoon while the customary crowd of Chinese were assembled on the verandah outside the Registrar-General's office at the top of Battery Path, a Chinaman leaped over the parapet on to the path below, a distance of some twenty feet. When picked up, it was found that he had sustained some injury and an ambulance was sent for.

When placed in the ambulance, the man was in a dazed condition, but on the way to the Government Civil Hospital he appears to have recovered somewhat, for soon the shrill blast of a police whistle were heard issuing from underneath the canvas hood. The alarming noise continued until the ambulance coolies opened the hood and took the offending whistle away.

The man was under the impression that he was being kidnapped. He is believed to be mad.

THE
Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1911.

BIRTH.

Livesey.—On May 8, at his residence, Shanghai, the wife of Chas. F. Livesey, of a son.

BRITAIN THE UNREADY.

(13th May.)

Of English Kings the one with the ugliest title was Ethelred, who, on account of his procrastinating methods, was surnamed "the unready." That was about a thousand years ago and, if Mr. Price Collier who has contributed an excellent article on India to last month's "Scribner" is to be believed, the name has passed from a dead ruler to a living nation. While doing honour to the work and character of the British in India, the writer lamented the unpreparedness of the English to meet emergencies, as shown in the Indian Mutiny. We have seen in that pleasant pictorial commentary on history, "Punch," a cartoon of the Indian tiger crouching over a woman and child, referring of course to the terrible outbreak of 1856 or thereabouts. Britain was in the picture as a lion getting ready to spring. Perhaps it was at the time unconscious criticism, but it was nevertheless keenly pointed.

A ready protector would not have been preparing to spring when the woman and child were down, but would have stopped the aggressor long before he had even done so much. However so far as we are concerned the dead can bury their dead, and we will turn to the living present to consider the state of England's readiness or unpreparedness to protect her interests in any part of the globe.

Is England prepared for any emergency that might occur in politics at the present day, is her army and navy in a sound state of efficiency, and are her arsenals so equipped that munitions of war could be supplied as quickly as demanded? The answer is "No" emphatically "No." One might ask why we immediately turn to armaments. Our answer is simply that war is the greatest emergency and unless a nation is prepared for that at all times and in all places, she is prepared for nothing.

Not many months ago the question was raised as to the state and efficiency of England's armaments. The people wanted to know whether everything was right with the forces. At that time the query was but a reflex of the anxious state of mind in which the people were then. There had been since 1903 a steady decrease in the staff at Woolwich Arsenal. It was said at one time that about 3000 men had been dismissed to reduce the staff to a peace footing as if an arsenal could ever have such a thing as a peace footing, as if its efficiency should at any time be impaired by the dismissal of men, who in time of war would become not only necessary but indispensable. Again comes the question of the navy. It has been "reorganized." An excellent word that. It savours of greater fighting power, greater mobility and finer personnel. Yet, what are the facts? The "reorganized" fleet contains vessels undermanned, and there are craft lying off Chatham with just sufficient men on board to keep the brass work clean. True, the system of nucleus crews on board vessels, is a saving to the nation, true also that the navy reserve can be mobilized in twenty-four hours, but in that time an emergency would have come and gone, leaving as its mark the need for expenditure which would more than swallow the amount saved by being in a perpetual state of unreadiness.

The phrase that was used to allay the fears of the man in the street was to the effect that "Englishmen may sleep peacefully in their beds." The tenor of this sentence has been rolled out by Cabinet Ministers with practically the same unctuousness and self-satisfaction that was evinced by the originator of the saying, despite the fact that tales to the contrary were as thick as autumn leaves in Vallombrosa.

The Englishman may, and in fact, does, sleep peacefully in his bed, and it is that very sleep which is tending to harm not England alone, but the whole Empire. Unfortunately his slumber is not recuperative; it savours more of a sleeping sickness, and our only hope is that if he does awake it may be in time to be ready to meet all emergencies.

It would be a sad epitaph to raise over the fallen fortunes of any nation: "She fell because she was unready," and it lies with England to rouse herself from her lethargy, to be up and doing ere the emergency comes which may leave her in the same position as the ten foolish virgins whose unpreparedness lost them so much.

AUSTRALIA.

(15th May.)

The proximity of Australia to Hongkong naturally invests the progress of the Island Continent with peculiar interest for us. This is largely sentimental, for, as yet, trade between Australia and ourselves is in its infancy; but it is nevertheless a matter of concern to us that the Commonwealth should advance as rapidly as possible. It is the one great country to-day absolutely under the sway of a labour government, and therefore the features of its problem are out of the common. One of the most interesting of these, perhaps, is the government's wide reading of the word "protection." A case came to our notice a few days ago which throws a bright light on the way in which Australia is protected from itself. A firm—in America—exported to Australia a highly up-to-date mine drilling machine, which was welcomed by the mine owners and the more efficient workmen, since it was capable of doing eight runs a day to the ordinary machine's three. The Unions at once were on the alert, and after the usual pressure had been applied the Government passed a measure forbidding more to be done than the least capable machine working one of the older machines could do. Now this has two effects, both deleterious. In the first place it restricts output, which means wealth, and thus artificially limits the country's richness; and secondly, it puts a premium on inefficiency and thus retards progress. This is but one of the peculiar pieces of legislation to the credit (or otherwise) of Mr. Wade's Government which, while anxious to do the best possible for the working man of Australia and the country at large, cannot be said to be going about the matter in a commonsense way.

In all times and in every clime expansion has meant suffering for the weaker—for a time; those lacking the calibre to respond to the push of natural forces must go to the wall, and we would still be but little advanced along the path of progress had the Law bent its best efforts to leveling the strong to the side of the weak. That is not, however, its function, but, on the contrary, its great and best efforts have been to raise not lower. If it fails to raise a man helped by his own ability, then that man is a failure and of no use whatever in the general scheme of things. This is what Mr. Wade and his advisers appear not to realize, and it is, therefore, with some concern that we study the problems of the Commonwealth. It is all the more unfortunate that this "Labour" governed country should be a Leveller among nations, since the standard of intelligence and of education among its people is unequalled in any other part of the globe. The ordinary minor in Australia is as well-schooled a man as an ordinary clerk in other countries, and were he allowed to expand and grow as his ambitions urge a people second to none would hold Australia for the British flag.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Although Hongkong has been honoured by Mother Nature with an earthquake zone to herself, apart altogether from the main line of such disturbances, which runs from the Bohring Sea through Japan, Formosa and the southern islands, across the Pacific, we have been singularly free from these

earth tremors. Twice this week, however, the forces that control such agitations of the earth's crust have shaken us in our security. The first shock of what we must suppose to be a series, was felt at 4 a.m. on Monday last, lasting about two minutes. It was slight as compared with this morning's shake, which "in all" was nearly of five minutes duration and at its full strength was violent enough actually to displace beds and throw ornaments from tables. Failing the necessary instruments, the Observatory authorities are unable to give us any very definite facts about this visitation. It may be the "tail" of an earthquake in Japan or Formosa or even farther south, or it may be a purely local disturbance within what we may call the Hongkong-Macao zone.

A present resident of Hongkong, who has spent many years in Japan and there experienced several quakes, tells us that an apparently less violent tremor than that of this morning has been in his knowledge sufficient to throw down houses and cause loss of life. It is fortunately without ill effects here, if we exclude a few broken ornaments and a few cases of "nerves." Inquiries have proved that the Chinese are greatly excited. The two shocks within the week have thrown them, the common people, that is, somewhat off their balance, and the usual rumours of famine, pestilence and sudden death are rife. There is no doubt that the shock this morning was severe enough to deserve attention, as our news story will, we think, prove, and the electric storm which followed it, although never nearer to Hongkong than a of a mile and quarter, suggests that there are strong natural disturbances in this neighbourhood.

The role of Job's comforter is a poor one to play, but it would be idle to deny that the local buildings are ill adapted to withstand the effects of a really serious quake. As our informant, mentioned above, states, wooden houses in Japan, built at least partly with a view to withstanding earthquakes, collapsed under a tremor less violent than that experienced by us this morning. How much more liable to destruction are the somewhat top heavy, if handsome, buildings of the city of Victoria, the more massive of which are built on piles or reclaimed land. We hope that our little zone of seismic disturbance will leave us again unshaken, to enjoy for many years our hard-earned comforts, for despite the natural interest which it excites, an earthquake is a very good thing "to live out of."

THE NOTORIOUS
EUNUCHS.

(10th May.)

The death has occurred at Peking in his sixty-ninth year of the notorious Li Lien-ying, the Chief Eunuch of the late Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, and with his passing there is removed from the stage of Chinese politics a character that had nothing to redeem it save his love for his Imperial mistress. The power wielded by Li Lien-ying was colossal, second only to that of the Empress Dowager herself. For forty years his name was one to conjure with in official circles. He made and marred viceroys, governors, and petty officials, and the metropolitan mandarinate trembled before him. The subterranean channels of his pernicious influence reached out to every yamen in the Empire, carrying to all parts of China the germs of political corruption and intrigue. Time and again he was denounced by indignant censors, but since the day he first attracted the attention of Tzu Hsi by his address, good manners and remarkable physical beauty, he held firmly in her favour. He above all others was instrumental in inducing the Empress Dowager to take the stand she did during the Boxer outbreak. He prevailed upon her that the Boxers really were immune from the weapons of the foreigners, whom they "would drive into the sea," and even when Peking was in the hands of the allies he still prevailed upon his mistress not to give in. During the flight to Tientsin he went in fear and trembling for his life, but except that his great hold of treasure in the Palace was

betrayed, to the French soldiers and by them joyously looted, he escaped scot free. On his return to power, with a fortune of two and a half millions "squeezed" from the wretched peasantry of the interior, he took up the old role and, with others, sought by every means in his power to drive out and annoy the foreigner.

Such men contribute more than anything else to the demoralisation of the Peking Government, and when Li fell from power in 1908 it was thought that a new regime would be inaugurated. This, alas, is not the case, for his successor, Chang Yuan-fu, is already a bye-word in the Capital. Chinese patriots and reformers expressed the pious aspiration that the days of such parasites as Li were over, and that his downfall would pave the way to the abolition of the whole pernicious system of eunuch influence, but Chang is even more arrogant than Li during the most licentious period of Tzu Hsi's career, and he has not even the saving grace of "going softly," but daringly flaunts himself in almost regal splendour. His influence with the present Dowager Empress is almost as great, if not quite as great, as that of the boy-Emperor and greater than that of the Regent. His power, however, will not last long; he is too arrogant; and when his downfall comes it is devoutly to be hoped that he and the deceased Li Lien-ying will be the last of their obnoxious class.

TO WHAT END?

(17th May.)

Sir Edward Grey made history, when he introduced the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons this year, and won a popular victory for the Government over those who have professed to view the Empire's naval expenditure with alarm. In two years of peace, the estimates have been raised by the immense sum of nine millions, and many of the Government's supporters were horrified to hear that a further increase of four millions was to be expected this year. It is the most serious expansion of armaments that has ever occurred in times of peace, and considering the smallness of Germany's contingent increase we are tempted to ask to what end this ever increasing expense is leading us. The position is rendered all the more curious, as the introducer was careful to explain, that the augmentation of the estimate was in no way due to strained foreign relations, for they did not exist, nor was the increase to be regarded as provocative.

This is holding out the olive branch to hide a sharp point with a vengeance, for, conditional upon foreign powers allowing their programmes to follow their normal course, Sir Edward Grey promised a reduction in his estimate for next year.

Is that a comforting sop thrown to the Parliamentary representatives of the small navy party, or is it an obvious threat to other naval powers in the world? Frankly, we may say it is the second, if we may judge from the trend of political affairs during the past few months. The overtures made by England to Germany for the limitation of armaments and a mutual reduction of expenditure on munitions of war have met with a brusque repulse, despite the fact that the American government have received the proposals with great cordiality, and it would seem that the present naval estimates take the form of a pacific ultimatum to a country that has not seen fit to fall in with the British endeavour to secure a millennium on easy terms.

To what end? Will this increasing expenditure secure a lasting peace by sheer weight of steel plate, or are the pacifist arts of diplomacy to secure what warlike sciences have up to the present failed to obtain? At present it seems as though the first of the two alternatives obsesses the mind of man. In morals the human, as judged from a national standpoint, seems to have made little progress under the teaching of the Master, and the mad striving for might, and might alone, would appear to point to the day when the denizens of this globe will again revert to the old theory of "Might is right." Under such circumstances we cannot blame

Sir Edward Grey for the stand he has taken on the question of Britain's armament by sea. It almost makes us believe that good can come out of Samaritan, when we see the representative of a government which in its opposition days, was declaiming against the "Jingoism" of a Tory party which had not the courage to tax the country's resources to such an extent as to allow of an increase of four millions on a naval estimate.

There is still a sad side to the matter. Social reform—and no country needs it more than England—has to starve while money sinks in unproductive expenditure. The question of the unemployed and the unemployable still remains to be solved, and will remain so, while the internal resources are drained as at present. Like the underpaid clerk, England has to keep up her position on limited means, she is faced with a potential enemy whose numbers greatly exceed her own, and no one can, for one instant, blame those of her ministers, who, realizing the peculiarities of the position, are prepared to sacrifice the comparative little good of the nation, to the general welfare of the world, and purchase a temporary peace, by might, till the time shall come, when mankind will have reached that educational elevation where the recognition of the futility of war will secure universal peace and universal social reform.

THE CENSUS.

(18th May.)

Hongkong is now in the throes of its periodic census taking, a most necessary work, the results of which will be awaited with interest. The Government has issued the forms, and within the usual period the authorities will be in possession of the facts regarding the people under its control. The official returns will then be made and once made will be, for a time at least, unalterable. So important a duty as census taking should be approached with the greatest care; if it is worth doing it is worth doing well; that is to say, it should not be undertaken except in normal conditions. Unfortunately this seems to have been lost sight of. The Colony is not normal at the moment. There are at least many thousands of refugees from Canton and the disaffected area now resident in Hongkong, and while these people remain here any census must necessarily be misleading. To take one simple fact, a number of the refugees have become, pro tem, householders. At any moment they may return to their proper homes. If included in the census, as included they must be, the figures, and consequently the estimated taxation, will be wrong. It may be a matter of supreme indifference to the majority of residents whether there are fifty thousand people more in the Colony or a hundred thousand less than last year; but if it is a duty to determine our population that duty should surely not be carried out under extraordinary conditions, such as now prevail. The postponement of the census is not without precedent. Not so many years ago, the Chinese in the Colony left in large numbers for the mainland in connection with certain religious festivals, and the Government waited until these people had returned to their homes before taking the census. We think that the same wise step should be taken at the present moment. It seems rather an anomalous proceeding to collect figures as to our residents when so very many may be but transient birds of passage. The taking of a census is a necessary evil; its virtue is not added to when the resulting figures may prove to be incorrect.

ENGLAND'S BURDEN.

(19th May.)

Mr. Lloyd George's budget for this year has needed no expounding of new and sensational economic doctrines as has been the case in former years, but by the very virtue of its steadiness has nearly brought upon itself the reproach of mediocrity. No novel means of wringing a few more millions out of the pockets of the tax-payer at home, has been introduced,

and for the next twelve months the homester can breathe freely without any fears of fresh variations on the dreaded Form IV, of the Land Tax "inquisition."

Despite the fact that naval estimates require an extra four millions, and the payment of members will absorb £250,000, no further "hon roasts" are to be robbed.

From a liberal point of view Mr. Lloyd George has fulfilled all his promises, made a year ago. His estimated revenue has been realized in every case, except those of tea and sugar, which showed a falling off. This, however, is not a serious matter, for such revenue as that derived from the import of commodities of that nature, must necessarily remain somewhat steady. Though successful from a party standpoint it is doubtful whether the colonists will regard this year's endeavour with keen pleasure. As it stands, it is, from the home point of view, and it would be idle to deny it, a complete vindication of the policy of Free Trade. It would be so in any case if the National Debt were left out of the question, but where the nation stands debited with the huge sum of £762,463,625, involving a yearly provision of £25,000,000 out of current revenue, the aspect of affairs is changed. Nor is the amount likely to remain stationary. In fourteen years it has risen by one hundred millions and unless this sum can be substantially reduced by every possible means the possibilities of dealing with many of the burning questions of the day must remain, for aye, unsolved. England's indebtedness does not end at the immense sum above named. Her local debt amounts to £394,000,000, so that she at present stands with liabilities of twelve hundred millions, and with as little chance of easing her burden, as an ordinary mortal would have of cleansing the Augean stables.

The financial capers of the Free Trade politician are interesting if only for their sheer folly. Light-heartedly they seem to be dancing on thin ice, little recking that the feeble strength of internal taxation is keeping the country from the depths of sheer insolvency. That they will wait till the ice cracks, no one for a moment will doubt, and the matter for speculation is whether the time will not have passed when England might have saved herself, by turning to those other sources of revenue, which have been pointed out to time and time again by Mr. J. Chamberlain, and the Colonial Premiers in conference.

WIRELESS IN DARKEST AFRICA.

At the present moment there are flushing above the equatorial forests of Darkest Africa the etheric waves which carry the wireless messages from station to station. At various points in that still strange continent, with the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza as the centre, wireless stations have been erected, and traders and missionaries and hunters are enjoying the benefit of the most modern appliances. The installation of wireless in equatorial Africa is due to the initiative of the Germans in the Victoria Nyanza region, and their experiment will without doubt have the most far-reaching consequences not only for their own territory but for the whole of the Dark Continent. They have already found the new system quite as efficient and not nearly so costly as the old. Indeed so successful has the "wireless" proved that it seems probable that it will solve the communication problem not only in Africa but in other savage lands as well. There has never been any great difficulty in erecting the ordinary telegraph poles in a barbarous country—although it is not a job everyone would care for—but their maintenance is the problem, a problem presenting almost insuperable difficulties. In Africa, for instance, the poles must be made of metal else the white ants will certainly make a hearty meal of them, and the large and inconsiderate beasts look upon them as agreeable scratching posts without regard to the probability of bringing them down with a run. An elephant leaning pensively against a telegraph pole is an object no telegraphist can contemplate with pleasure. But a

wary elephant does less harm in this way than the humans. You may impress upon the gentle savage that the wire contains liquid death in its most concentrated form, but he still hankers after it, for nothing makes a more satisfactory missile for a trade gun than a few inches of rolled up telegraph wire. Wireless is free from all this. Only the stations require to be guarded and the etheric waves generated there can alike defy the depredations of covetous savages and the interference of bulky beasts. Our German neighbours in Central Africa are to be heartily congratulated on this up-to-date experiment. It should prove of incalculable value to those who are steadily working to open up the Dark Continent, those lusty pioneers who without sound of drum or flag waving carry civilization into the savage places of the earth.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held Thursday afternoon. Present:—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick John Doulton, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Mr. C. Clementi (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, (Registrar-General).

Hon. Capt. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Major-General Anderson.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yik, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

Mr. R. H. Crofton, (Clerk of Councils.)

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. C. Montague Ede asked the following question, of which he had given notice:—With reference to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Slade in the debate of the 8th October, 1908, will the Government lay upon the table some papers embodying the views and calculations of His Excellency the Governor upon the subject of the Military Contribution?

The views and calculations of His Excellency the Governor regarding the Military Contribution, to which reference is made, were communicated by the Governor to the Secretary of State in a despatch dated the 28th October, 1909. In reply His Excellency was informed by Lord Crewe in a despatch dated the 17th December, 1909, that should the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury agree to the proposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the appointment of an Inter-departmental Committee to consider the question of Military Contribution, His Excellency's views would receive the most careful consideration. Mr. Harcourt, to whom reference has been made by telegram, deprecates the publication of His Excellency's Despatches at the present moment while negotiations between the Colonial Office and the Imperial Treasury are still pending.

His Excellency said: Before we proceed with the standing orders of the day I should ask your permission to make a few remarks upon the financial returns which have been laid upon the table to-day. The paper is in my opinion the most important document that was laid upon the table during the year. While the discussion of the estimates of expenditure of the coming year gives rise to the fullest debate and excites the keenest interest, little or nothing is said of the financial returns of the last completed year. I hope that the innovation which I make in offering a few comments to the Council will meet with your approval. I propose to be brief and confine my remarks to the revenue realised, but if it should be the wish of the Council, or if your attention is called to any salient points in regard to the expenditure, they can be more fully discussed when we have the Appropriation Bill before us later in the year. I am the more anxious to ask your permission to address the Council on this subject to-day because the statement appears

to me to be in many ways a highly satisfactory one. You will see that in the realised revenue there is an increase, but I think that this more strictly concerns the trade and industry of this colony, and I think we may take it as an indication of an increase in the prosperity of the business of the colony. Under light dues, both special and ordinary, you will see there is an increase over last year of \$9,157, and over the estimates of \$11,908, which is equal to 7 per cent. of the total. I think that may be taken as an indication of increased activity in shipping circles in this colony, upon which we all of us largely depend. Under the trading licenses and internal revenue, you will see that the total sum realised is \$140,430 under the estimate, but this is an increase of \$239,295 over the previous year. The two chief items which show an increase are Companies local registration, \$9,274, and stamp duty \$653,836, both of which, I think, are fair indications of an increase in business. The reason why the total is under the estimate is because the amount realised for liquor duties was, as you know, over two lakhs, to be precise \$212,212 under the estimates which were obtained. We could not compare the result of the liquor duties with the year 1909, because, as you are all aware, they were not instituted until the close of the year. But if we take the last three months of 1909, when the liquor duties were in force, there is a proportionate increase of \$30,000. It is not perhaps fair to say that the increased consumption of liquor in the colony is due to an increase in prosperity; it is perhaps more truly due to the depletion of non-dutiable stocks. You will see also that there is a shrinkage under rates of \$13,000, but that is due to the effect that the rates have, for the first time, been deductible from the gross total instead of being charged as a separate item in the expenditure account. Under the heading of fees of the Court, there is, in the total revenue realised, an increase of \$47,226 over the estimate, and \$65,996 over last year. Again, I think you will find that the chief items of this increase are very significant. The registration of companies was over the estimate by \$14,179 which means an increase of 318 per cent., was \$12,883 over the previous year. Crown land and deeds were \$9,259 over the estimates, and \$9,872 over the previous year. They have reached the highest total that has been attained since 1905. Emigration fees show an increase of \$13,237 over the estimate, and of \$17,514 over the previous year. All these items, I think, point in the same direction, towards an increase in business and trade of the colony. You will see that under the Official Receivers, Trustees, and Official Administrators an increase appears of \$13,971 over the estimate, which is equal to 233 per cent., and \$6,595 over the previous year. I think this may be said to be, to some extent at any rate, an indication of the success of the new appointment of a Deputy Official Receiver. There is one considerable item only in the decrease, namely, school fees, which altogether aggregate to \$10,097 under the estimate, but only \$3,200 less than the previous year. The reason of that is primarily that we have, in most of the large schools, reduced the number so as to avoid excessive over-crowding, which has been the case in previous years.

The earnings of the Post Office are \$47,000 over the estimate, an increase of 10 per cent., and \$75,070 over the previous year, 1909. Apart from these figures, which show, as I think, indications of an increase in the trade and business of the colony, it is always, I think, considered that the land revenue of the colony and land sales afford an independent check as to the prosperity in general of the colony. If you will look at the land revenue, including the New Territories, you will see there is an increase of \$21,088 over the estimate, and \$6,050 over last year. Land sales amount to \$37,340 under the estimate. That was merely a guess estimate of \$100,000, which had not been nearly reached for several previous years. They are, however,

very nearly double the receipts for land sales in 1900, namely \$31,080. The total revenue of the colony, the total realised revenue, is \$52,072 over the estimates, and \$137,903 over the corresponding revenue for 1909. It includes \$99,310, which is the amount given by the Imperial Government in connection with opium, but does not include \$37,000, which the Imperial Government has granted us for the deficit occasioned by the taking over of postal agencies in China. That will be credited during the coming year. I am sure, gentlemen, you will all agree with me that, those are very reassuring figures, and that they give us grounds for hoping that the term of our discontent is really passing by. I confess myself among those who think that sane and moderate optimism is much more likely to realise our desires than renewed pessimism. But those figures which I have quoted to you, do not stand alone. Those of you who have had time to read and to compare the annual reports which were laid on the table of this Council at the last meeting, will see they are borne out by those different reports from Heads of the Departments. There is to-day, I think, laid upon the table—or was it last meeting?—a report of the assessor of rates. The rateable value of property in this Colony has continuously decreased for the last three years, but for the year 1910, which is the one we are discussing, it is increased by 0.71 per cent. The highest ever attained previously in the rateable value of the property was in 1906-7, when it reached the total value of \$10,969,203. In the present year, however, it stands at \$11,161,390, which is the highest ever attained in the history of the colony. The figures are universal, except in a few villages in Kowloon. The vacant tenements in the colony have decreased from 135 to 105. Then again, the Harbour Master's report, which I regret to say has not yet been printed, and laid before Council, but which I have myself very carefully studied, shows that in 1910 there was an increase of 17,897 vessels, of a tonnage of 1,010,851, and this also is the highest which has ever been attained in the colony. These figures, gentlemen, I think speak for themselves, but they are supported also by outside people. All of you have read the report of the speech of the chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, than whom I presume there is none better able to form a large and liberal idea of the trade of the Far East. He said that in spite of the financial crisis which recently took place in Shanghai, and despite the outbreak of plague in Manchuria, the first of which had not then been settled, and the latter was still rampant—his predecessors' forecasts had been very optimistic, and had been largely realised. He anticipated there would be a healthier trade in the coming year than had been attained in the Far East for a long time past.

These remarks are endorsed by the chairman of the Chinese bank in London, who made almost identical remarks, and I may say I have also private information that the value of property is increasing in the colony, my speech sounds something like the speech, when a director of one of our prosperous companies declares to his shareholders, that the company is progressing, and winds up by declaring a very comfortable dividend, and I have no dividend to declare and I regret to say we have no remission of taxes to declare, but I think it is a very useful thing to look at our balance sheet and take stock of what has happened. I think we may take comfort that we are probably at the end of our financial difficulties and that the revenue and expenditure has been placed upon a good footing which has required no fresh sacrifices. I think my optimistic forecast has been quite borne out by the figures and facts I have quoted to you and I believe that a knowledge of these things will promote a healthy confidence in the Colony and is more likely to help trade than a persistent pessimism.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill to deal with the revision of the ordinances of the Colony. As they knew the unsold stock of

the ordinances amounted to now, only 20 copies and it was necessary that a new stock be prepared. It was highly undesirable that the old stock should be retained, partly because it was down to the year 1901 and since then much that was in the earlier volumes, had been altered, and also because certain errors had crept into Sir J. Carrington's edition. The ordinance authorised Sir Francis Piggott to make certain alterations and additions.

The second reading was passed. The Attorney General also moved the second reading of the ordinance to amend the law with regard to persons carrying on the business of money-lenders. After touching on the methods of Moses and Justinian, he pointed out that with only one exception, it followed the English Act.

The bill was read a second time and the Council resolved itself into committee to consider its provisions clause by clause.

On the Council resuming the third reading of the bill was proposed by the Attorney-General, and passed.

The second reading of the Bill to amend the University Ordinance was moved by the Attorney General. One of the provisions, he said, would allow the governor to appoint others than those of the Asiatic races to the governing body.

The second reading was carried and after the Council had considered the provisions in committee, the third reading was passed.

The second reading of the bill to amend the Foods and Drugs Act to deal with the sale of condensed, skimmed or machine skimmed milk was proposed by the Attorney General who informed the Council that it was proposed that the ordinance should come into force immediately on being passed.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., found there were details in the bill which called for some criticism. With regard to the words on the tin "and not to be used in the feeding of children under one year of age" Mr. Pollock remarked, that it was a noteworthy fact, that the words were not to be found in the English Parliament. He the Attorney General had referred to some reports that had been made at home, but whatever recommendations may have been made, the fact remains that these words did not appear on the present statute book of England and he submitted that there was no cause shown why they should go ahead of home. In the absence of some definite proof of use before the Council, to show that the feeding of infants under one year of age, by this milk, would conduce to infant mortality, the statement was simply one thrown out and nothing more. They were not told what expert opinion lay behind it. The speaker also endeavoured to show that the Governor in Council should not have the power to make regulations as to what were the proper constituents of milk on the grounds that they could not have the requisite expert knowledge. Such a function was left to an expert body, the Board of Agriculture, in England. With regard to the question of the Bill becoming immediately operative, he thought that an interval of from 3 to 4 months should elapse before the measure was enforced.

The Colonial Secretary read the Government Analyst's minute and gave it as his opinion that the request of Mr. Pollock for an interval of such a period was really excessive.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt asked that the Analyst's minute should be printed and circulated. The Governor suggested that the consideration of the bill in committee should be postponed till next week and thought that an interval of two or three weeks would be quite sufficient to meet the case.

This course was adopted. The third reading of the bill, entitled an "Ordinance for regulating the supply of Electricity for Lighting and other purposes, within the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies" was passed.

DETENTION OF FOREIGN OFFENDERS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the

Foreign Offenders Detention Ordinance, 1872.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was agreed to. In the objects and reasons attached to the bill it was stated that Ordinance No. 1 of 1872 permits the Governor to warrant the temporary detention of subjects of foreign governments who, having been accused or convicted of crimes committed in China, are brought within the Colony in course of transmission to their own country for trial or punishment. Owing to the growth of consular jurisdiction such persons are tried in their consular courts in China more often than in their own country and as it is as important to detain prisoners being transmitted East as it is to detain prisoners being transmitted West the amendments are made in the preamble and in section 3 of the principal Ordinance. Moreover as the principal Ordinance which authorises the detention of prisoners already in lawful custody when, in course of transmission, they are brought to the Colony, sub-section (4) of section 5 which is based on extradition precedents seems unnecessary and His Honour the Chief Justice who is now engaged in the revision of the Ordinances has advised its repeal.

The Council then adjourned till next Thursday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The following votes were passed:—

A sum of \$113.23 in aid of the vote Education, other charges, Bellios Public School, English side, language study allowance (Chinese) to assistant mistress.

A sum of \$1,880 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous services, widows' and orphans' pension expenses.

A sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous services, illumination of public buildings in connection with the Coronation celebrations.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

AFTER A THIEF.

Thursday night, a former Chinese employee of Messrs. Fenwick & Co., by name Mok Fuk, paid a clandestine visit to the firm's yard at Wanai with a view to plunder. He was seen by an Indian watchman in the act of unscrewing the brass top of a water-tap, with which he made off before the Indian could lay hands on him. The watchman gave chase, but as the thief was thoroughly acquainted with the yard he eluded capture for more than half an hour, darting from one cover to another.

At length, the robber climbed the wall of the yard and thence jumped on to the roof of the cook-house of No. 3, Ship Street. In the roof there was a square smoke-hole which was not sufficiently large to allow of the passage of a man's body, but the fugitive enlarged the aperture by pulling away the tiles and roofing and then dropped into the kitchen below, landing with a resounding crash amongst crockery and cooking utensils and spoiling the "chow" which was in course of preparation for the inmates. The intruder was seized by the incensed cook and the expectant diners. He still had in his possession the brass screw which he had taken off the tap. Whistles were blown and horns were sounded and the police quickly arrived on the scene and took the robber into custody.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning he was charged with the theft of the brass screw and with damaging property in the kitchen of No. 3 Ship Street to the value of \$2.

Sergeant R. Macdonald told the Magistrate that thefts of brass work from the yard had been of frequent occurrence recently.

After hearing evidence, Mr. Hazeland convicted the accused, and passed sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks.

The extension of the Star Ferry wharf is progressing rapidly. When completed it will be of the same length as Blake Pier. The old wharf has long been an eyesore, and the improvement was greatly needed.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

The Canton-Kowloon Railway has been the subject of considerable controversy in the Hongkong Legislative Council on a vote of \$412,501 for the requirements of the British section during the current year out of the unexpended balance of the Railway Loan. Discussion centred round the contention by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, that the cost of the British section of the line was now estimated at \$12,500,000, which was some 100 to 150 per cent. more than the original estimate. Although there has been not a little beating of the air, some significant speeches were delivered. It is clear that some persons, judged by their public utterances, have lost sight of the fact that it was imperative in the interests of Great Britain that the railway from Canton, joining up with the northern railway to Hankow, should have its terminus at Kowloon. There can be no disputing the truth of the statement that the Hongkong taxpayer will be called upon for some years to come to meet a deficit; indeed Sir Frederick Lugard's latest figures show that the burden which the taxpayers of the Colony will have to bear annually for the benefit of the railway will be about \$300,000 or \$370,000. But there is every reason to expect that the railway will largely increase the prosperity and trade of the Colony indirectly, and as the proceeds of the railway increase, the demands on the Colony will, of course, decrease. Linked up with the central and northern as well as the southern provinces, Canton will become a mighty emporium, with a seaport at Hongkong. We do not lose sight of the fact that the freight rates by water from Whampoa to Hongkong are extremely cheap, and that experience in other parts of China shows that railways, although crowded with passengers, have failed to attract freight in considerable quantities. The Chinese merchant has not yet reached the stage at which his goods must be delivered promptly if he wishes to find a market for them. But there is little doubt that the day will come when merchants will wake up to the fact that competitors are using rapid means of transit even at the cost of an initial loss, in order to capture the market; and signs are not wanting that the Chinese are beginning to realize the advantage of enterprising methods, in spite of the temporary sacrifice that they may entail.

It would have been fatal to Hongkong if the terminus of the railway had been placed in any other direction than Kowloon. There was at one time talk of running the line to the port of Whampoa, to the detriment of the Hongkong transport trade. The decentralization of shipping has already cost Hongkong dearly, as an increasing number of vessels now sail direct to other ports, and the light dues have certainly not proved an attraction to Hongkong; the imposition of the extra dues having been sufficient to turn the balance of the scales against Hongkong where the shipowner has been hesitating as to his terminal port. It is hard to see how the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway can prove other than a good investment, especially if it be found possible to work the whole line to Canton as one business concern under joint management. By this means the duplication of staff, which is wholly unnecessary, would be avoided, and the cost would in like proportion be reduced, thus enabling the railway more successfully to compete against water transport. On the question of the cost of the line, very definite differences of opinion exist, but anyone who has walked through the region that it traverses will agree heartily with the statement of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong that the country is unusually difficult and arduous. The line passes through five tunnels of a total length of 8,784 feet, it passes over forty-nine bridges and culverts, while there are many heavy cuttings, high banks running along an exposed foreshore and often built through the sea—all in a length of twenty-two miles. In spite of these obstacles it is the decision of engineering experts that no better railroad had exists out of England than the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The cost, ac-

cording to the revised estimates, is \$12,290,020, including the Fanling extension, and, with the Chinese section of 89 miles, the total cost will be \$27,790,020 for 111 miles or \$250,412 per mile. Sir Frederick Lugard, in one of his recent speeches, stated that in three months from the opening of the British section in October last, the earnings had amounted to \$33,980 which included \$7,000 for conveyance of material to the Chinese section. The estimate that had been formed of receipts for six months was only \$20,000, and the amount actually realized was therefore nearly three and a half times as great as they had expected. Expenses amounted to \$33,147 exclusive of interest on capital, which for the three months amounted to \$96,600. This sum has to be met from the current revenue of the Colony, less the small profit of \$883.

From the figures quoted, it is clear that if such a result can be attained in the first months of working of a strip of line twenty-two miles in length, through a sparsely populated country, the traffic returns, when Kowloon is linked up with Canton and Hankow, should be beyond calculation; and when Sir Frederick Lugard said that "it is confidently hoped that when the Chinese section is opened the receipts from the railway will be very much larger than we ever dared to anticipate," he was but voicing the common opinion of men who are in the best position to speak on the subject. The subsequent extensions of the line, when the necessity of railway communication is practically realized in China, are as yet a matter of speculation, although one that must sooner or later take material shape. The Cantonese, whatever else they may be, are assuredly the keenest business men in China, and there is no undue optimism in looking forward to the day when other railways will be seen branching out from the trunk of the present projected systems through Kwangtung, Kuangsi, Honan, Kweichow, Kiangsi, Fokien, and Yunnan. Meanwhile, we may be satisfied in acknowledging the work of the pioneers of railways in China. It will not be forgotten that many difficulties were set in the way of the construction of this line, to such an extent that at one point even Tang Shao-yi, then President of the Ministry of Posts and Communication, lost all patience with the Kwangtung gentry who openly declared that they were unable to raise the funds and subsequently, when the loan agreement had been made between the British Corporation and the Chinese Government, desired to cancel it. The object of the British has been to establish the line so that the great interests of the port of Hongkong might be protected, and the interest and zeal in the project displayed at a critical time by Sir Matthew Nathan, then Governor of Hongkong, had much to do with the attainment of the object in view. —N. C. D. News.

CHINA'S FIRST CABINET.

Peking, May 8.—An Imperial Edict has been issued promulgating a Cabinet Council for China. Prince Ch'ing will be President of the Cabinet, and Na T'ung and Hsu Shih-chang, Vice-Presidents. Liang Tun-yen, ex-President of the Waiwup, is to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the remaining Presidents of Ministers become Cabinet Ministers. A Privy Council is also established, Grand Secretaries Lu Jun-shiang and Jun Shing becoming President and Vice-President, respectively. Prince Tsai Tao and Prince Yu Lang become joint Ministers of the Military Council, which supersedes the Military Advisory Board. Chou Chia-lai remains Acting President of the Waiwup, pending the return of Liang Tun-yen from Washington. Prince Ch'ing is, additionally, Superintendent of Foreign Affairs. Prince Ch'ing Na T'ung and Hsu Shih-chang, comprise the Constitutional Preparation Bureau in the place of the Grand Councilors, and the Grand Councils and the Grand Secretariat are abolished. —N. C. D. News.

We learn with regret that the Norwegian steamer "Fri" on her voyage up from Hongkong had to put in at Shanghai to land the chief engineer, who was suffering from small-pox.

CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, May 12.
ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

The deputy in charge of the Bureau for Foreign Affairs at Swatow has reported to the Canton Viceroy that a foreign firm intends getting a supply of Chinese coolies for Swatow to develop the plantations in the German possession (Samoa).

The Viceroy replied that Samoa has repeatedly obtained a supply of labour from China and as many times has the Chinese Consul in the German possession reported to His Excellency the ill-treatment of Chinese labourers, who are looked upon as "the natives of the island or barbarians." His Excellency Yuan, the former Viceroy, had during his office begged the Board of Foreign Affairs to open negotiations with the German Minister in Peking regarding the ill-treatment of Chinese labourers in that possession.

His Excellency failed to see his way to allow the foreign firm in question to get a further supply of Chinese coolies from Swatow, and has accordingly instructed the Tao-tai for the Promotion of Industry to inform the deputy in charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Swatow of the same.

"INFLAMMATORY" ARTICLES.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy that the French Minister at Peking had protested against the appearance of inflammatory articles in the native press of Kwangtung against the action of the government of Annam. The French Minister held that these articles have not only defamed the government of Annam, but they were liable to create trouble. Not long ago one of the native papers published, in the province of Yunnan, articles of a similar nature, and their entry into Annam was prohibited by the Government. In his despatch to the Board of Foreign Affairs, the Minister said if the papers in Kwangtung were to continue publishing articles of this description, similar restrictions would be forced upon them. The Board of Foreign Affairs is of opinion that the appearance of these articles will tend to break the good relationship of the two countries, and cause trouble on the frontier. The board has requested the Canton Viceroy to stop this practice.

SIR HORMUSJEE MODY.

FRENCH HONOUR CONFERRED ON VETERAN MERCHANT.

We are pleased to state that Sir Hormusjee Mody has been presented by the French President with the Legion d'Honneur. We feel sure we are but voicing the sentiments of the whole community when we say that the coveted distinction has been richly merited. The fact is well-known to local business-men that it was chiefly due to Sir Hormusjee's energetic and unrelaxed efforts that the rich coalmines known as Charbonnages were started, Sir Hormusjee being the prime mover in the matter. Another fact which those responsible for the bestowal of this newest honour on Sir Hormusjee must doubtless have taken into consideration when they decided to show a tangible proof of their appreciation of Sir Hormusjee's sterling qualities was his intimate connection with the salvage of the French flagship "Sully" some three or four years ago. In conclusion, we can only express the hope, which we are sure is generally shared by the whole community, that Sir Hormusjee will be spared for very many years to enjoy the distinction of which he has been the fortunate recipient.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed, under Section 9 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 4 of 1911), Mr. Douglas William Ordock to be an Un-official Member of the Licensing Board during the absence on leave of Mr. Murray Stewart, or until further notice.

CRICKET.

An interport practice match was played on the Hongkong cricket ground Saturday afternoon. After the recent heavy rains the ground was not in an ideal condition for the summer pastime, but nevertheless a keen match was expected.

Mr. Elborough's team and Mr. Hancock's team were in opposition, and the following were the players:—

Mr. Elborough's team:—A. C. E. Elborough, R. P. Thurstfield, L. E. O. Bird, G. A. Cooke, R. N. Williams, A. S. C. Corp. Taverer or Capt. Clapham, R. A. L. C. Hamilton, K. O. Y. L. I. D. E. Donnelly.

Mr. Hancock's team:—J. Hancock, R. Hancock, C. T. Foss, T. E. Pearce, H. R. Makin, F. J. de Rome, M. M. Mass, L. N. Williams, A. S. C. Corp. Taverer or Capt. Clapham, R. A. L. C. Hamilton, K. O. Y. L. I. D. E. Donnelly.

As had been anticipated the ground was not ideal, for though there had been a little sun there had not been enough to rob the pitch of its stickiness. Consequently it was of great help to the medium slow bowler. Mr. Elborough's team batted first, Lieut. G. A. Cooke, and A. C. E. Elborough opening to the bowling of Taverer and F. J. de Rome. Before any score had been made Lieut. Cooke fell an easy victim to Taverer who felled his bails, after seeing him missed in the slips. The first ball of his next over saw Lieut. Thorpe dismissed, putting up a catch to Pearce who held on. At fifteen de Rome's first wicket fell he clean bowling Capt. Garnett.

At 20, Dempsey, who replaced Capt. Garnett, fell to de Rome, who reached the stumps with a good lengthened ball, dismissing him for 8. Eleven runs later Thurstfield had a stump knocked out by Taverer, having compiled a useful eleven.

SCORES.

MR. ELBOROUGH'S XI.
Capt. G. E. Garnett, b. de Rome 2
Lieut. G. A. Cooke, b. Taverer 0
Lieut. G. T. Thorpe, c. Pearce, b. Taverer 0
Corpl. Dempsey, b. de Rome... 8
R. P. Thurstfield, b. Taverer 11
In an hour's play Mr. Elborough's side had only compiled 50 runs of which Mr. Elborough himself had made 25 not out.

The scores up to the time of going to press were:—
Mr. A. C. E. Elborough not out 25
D. E. Donnelly not out 6
Extras 0

Total 50

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

It is reported that Sir Matthew Nathan is to succeed Sir Eldon Gorst in Egypt. The news, we understand, was received in Egypt with delight. Sir Matthew is a man who can make a strong policy and carry it out. Wherever he has been governor he has given the utmost satisfaction, and both natives and whites have been sorry when his term has expired.

This is equally true as regards Hongkong, where he was Governor from 1903 to 1907, previously having been on the Gold Coast. He left this Colony bearing everybody's kind regards and wishes for his future success in Natal.

If the rumour proves correct Egypt will benefit in many ways, and under his administration it is possible that a new commercial era will open in this ignorance-stricken land.

Sir Matthew, who was born in 1862 in the month of January, entered the Royal Engineers in 1880, became captain in 1889; Major in 1891; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1907.

He served in the Nile Expedition in 1885 and in the Jushai Expedition in 1889, gaining the medal with clasp.

He acted as secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee from 1895 to 1900, and administered the government of Sierra Leone in 1899, Gold Coast in 1900 to 1903. He then became Governor of this Colony.

A public auction of the Asia, as she now lies off Finger Rock, will be held at Shanghai on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. Besides the hull, machinery and other appurtenances of the boat, the cargo on board will also be sold.

FILIPINOS FOR HAWAII.

Our representative had a very interesting chat with Ex-senator Pinkham at the Hongkong Hotel, on the subject of the emigration of the Filipinos to Hawaii, a matter in which Mr. Pinkham is very busily engaged.

Speaking of the characteristics of the Filipino Mr. Pinkham said that they are, if anything, an underbred race. In some parts of the island there is a great excess of population, and in periods of drought they are necessarily confined to a very limited supply of food, in spite of the fact that there are millions of acres of uncultivated land in the islands. The Filipino is very much attached to his home, and out of sentiment wishes to remain in the land in which his forefathers lived. Consequently, it is with great difficulty they can get him to move, even in the Philippines, to localities that would be greatly to his benefit.

Besides this, a great number of people have very limited means, and cannot make more on that account. However, they are gradually saving, so that they can better themselves, and there is now quite a movement into the Hawaiian Islands.

This movement is being assisted by the Hawaiian sugar planters, and it is found that the men, after having their condition improved by ample food and care, become quite good and satisfactory workers, and far more industrious than they have been given credit for.

Already some 4,500 Filipinos have gone to Hawaii without objection on the part of the authorities, but on the first of January of this year, acting under some misapprehension relative to amoebic dysentery and hookworm disease, they became somewhat sensationally critical. They rejected a good number of emigrants and returned them to the Philippines by way of Hongkong. They finally became convinced that the trouble about amoebic dysentery was wholly unfounded, and at the present time the only disease which is causing any apprehension is the hookworm disease.

"Will the Filipino labour be any cheaper than that which you have already got?" asked our representative.

"We don't expect them to work any cheaper," was the reply.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Peak Church.—Holy Communion, at 8 a.m. every Sunday.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Minister—Rev. C. H. Hickling 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns, 466, 464, 140, Chant, 87, Anthem, "God shall wipe away all tears" (Field). 6 p.m. Worship. Hymns, 380, 509, 212, 190 and 215.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West.—4th Sunday after Easter, 14th May, 1911. Matins, 11 a.m. Venite, Alcock; Psalms, Robinson, Cooke, Dupuis; Te Deum, Russell, Jones, Pye; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 217, 579 (1st tune); 319 (2nd tune); 219. Evensong, 6.30 p.m. Psalms, Smart, Purcell, Felton, Woodward; Magnificat, Jones, 12 a.m.; Nunc dimittis, Wesley; Hymns 50, 136, 356 (1st tune), 542. Sunday School 10 to 10.45 a.m.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—14th May; 4th Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m.; Responses, Foral; Venite, Alcock; Psalms, Robinson; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 35, 290 and 225. N.B.—Psalms 71, verses 1, 2, 7, 12, 20 in unison. N.B.—Psalms 27, verses 1, 2, 8, 17, 18, 19 in unison. Evensong, 5.45 p.m.; Responses, Foral. Psalms, of the 14th evening. Magnificat, Nunc dimittis, Walmisley in D minor. Anthem, "God shall wipe away."—Field. Hymns, 229 and 28. Voluntary, Tocatta—Widor. N.B.—Psalms 73, verses 1, 2, 11, 12, 21, 27 in unison. N.B.—Psalms 74, verses 1, 11, 13, 19, 23, 24 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Nathan Road, Kowloon.—4th Sunday after Easter, 14th May, 1911. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Holy Communion at noon. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m., in British School. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Services on Sunday:—Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m. Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon, Morning Prayer at 11 a.m., Evening prayer at 6 p.m.

A public auction of the Asia, as she now lies off Finger Rock, will be held at Shanghai on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. Besides the hull, machinery and other appurtenances of the boat, the cargo on board will also be sold.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARES.

Messrs. Kadoorie and Co., in their weekly share report, state that business has been on a somewhat larger scale, with a slight tendency to improvement.

Rubber shares show the reflection of the depression, and the quotation for fine hard Para comes from London at 4s. 10d. per lb.

The Banks drawing rate on London is 1s. 9.3-4d. on demand and the T.T. rate on Shanghai is 74.3-4.

COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, coal brokers, report that there has been very little doing, as regards sales this week.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Lamko and Rogge report:—The freight market all through the fortnight has been ruling exceedingly quiet, and although there is not much of a demand, still some freights not leaving sufficient margin to owners remain unanswered. Tonnage trading South is very light, and if only inquiries from the usual quarters, especially Saigon, would come forward and help to accelerate resumption of chartering business, rate should immediately stiffen considerably. Unfortunately there is a great scarcity of grain at Saigon, and prospects for this month's loading are poor. Latest reports from the North are also not very encouraging if the rice export from the Yangtze ports does not increase sufficiently to keep liners well employed in their own sphere. Saigon Hongkong business has continued devoid of animation, rates now stands 12 cents per picul. Early during the fortnight the local rice market showed some improvement, but the abnormal scarcity of grain at Saigon did not allow of fresh business on a large scale. Regular liners were more than sufficient to fit what cargo was offering, and consequently no outsiders could be placed.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

Shanghai, May 8, 1911.
Matschappij, etc., in Langkat, Ld. Tls. 95 cash.
Cheng Rubber Tls. 3.3-4 cash.
Kamunting Rubber Co. Tls. 6.1-2 cash.
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. Tls. 6.1-4 cash.
Hall and Holtz, Ld. \$18.40 cash.
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. Tls. 106 cash.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co.'s report on the piece good market states:—The principal enquiry has been for yarn for Szechwan, which outlet has bought about 8,000 bales from stock mostly of Indian spinnings, and the market is consequently rather firmer in tone, though values have not appreciated to any material extent. Hankow is taking more interest in purchases again and is picking up a few small lines of medium and low quality 10 lbs. shirtings. White shirtings also are in good demand, but there is quite a famine of stock of these goods; shipments, however, on the way are said to be plentiful, and this is borne out by the export figures, which are above the average for the time of year.

Clearances of dyed and fancy goods for nearly all dependencies continue active, with exception of fast black cotton Italians, which have been overdone at auctions. The movement of plain staples is on the whole showing an appreciable falling off however, but this is no more than usual for the time of year.

Home manufacturers continue to show a very firm front when any attempt at new business is made, their sufficiency of engagements enabling them to adopt an independent attitude.

MARINE COURT.

J. C. Wilden, Revenue Officer, charged the master of the steam launch Sam Ching yesterday with disregarding the rules of the road.

It appears that prosecutor was on his way to the Police Pier at Kowloon, when he met the defendant's launch and only by putting his helm hard a port a serious collision was avoided.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate took into consideration previous convictions against the defendant and fined him \$15 or one month's hard labour. The fine was paid.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Chinese Mining & Eng. Co.	\$250
H. M. H. Nemazee	200
A. M. Essabhooy	200
N. Mody & Co.	150
F. P. Talati	100
Soc. Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	100
J. M. Alves	100
H. Skott & Co.	100
Soc. des Missions Etrangeres	50
H. Ruttenberg & Son	50
Wm. Powell Ltd.	50
Chimoy & Co.	50
Dr. J. M. Atkinson	30
Mrs. Esther Oliver	25
J. Morecki	25
E. M. Bishop	10
F. H. Thomas	10
J. R. Boyes	10
E. D. Kotwall	10
H. A. Macintyre	10
H. C. Jones	5
W. D. McCulloch	5
A. C. E. Elborough	5
J. Evans	5
W. H. Stowart	5
A. R. M. Balakrishnan	5
R. P. Thurstfield	5
A. C. Loth	5
A. W. W. Walkinslaw	5
John C. Roberts	5
H. G. Hegarty	5
G. Towns	5
A. Bruce	5
A. B. Dammatt	5
W. M. Sutherland	5
K. R. Forde	5
G. M. Dalgety	5
W. Ross	5
F. G. Walker	5
Wong Pik Tam	3
Pung Cheung Ling	3
S. Paul	3
Lam Wing Kwai	2
Tso Kwai Pang	2
Lo Wu Kan	2
Wong Lin Hop	2
Tam Tuk Pui	2
Mak Nam Woon	2
Lam Ngam Cheun	2
Chu Tsze Sang	2
Ip Chuen Lam	1
Ho Kai Shing	1
F. H. Wyvill	1

We have received the following letter for publication:—

Committee Room, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.
Dear Monsieur Berindongue,—Please accept from myself, and the General Committee, best thanks for your generous subscription to the Coronation Celebrations Fund from the Banque d'Indo Chine. The foreign community is making common cause with the subjects of the King; and in your case we gladly realise that the cordial intent of your donation fits in entirely with the "entente cordiale" between our two nations. Believe me, very sincerely yours (sd.) F. T. Piggott, Chairman.

CHINESE IDEA OF JUSTICE.

A CURIOUS LAW.

There is a most peculiar law in China which makes the landlord of the house, in which a criminal lives, responsible for the crimes of his tenant. A leading article in the native press utters a bitter comment on the injustice of the law in this respect, and says that the justice of China cannot be compared with that of Europe. Recently the houses closed up by the government in connection with the outbreak at Canton were confiscated, on the grounds that it was a serious kind of crime on the part of the landlord, to fail to find out the character of his tenants, before he let a house to them.

Offences of this kind, says the paper, are only small affairs and a slight fine would have been sufficient. This kind of justice can only do harm to the people and the officials are robbing them of their property. If the owners have to pay such a heavy penalty for such a thing the officials at Canton ought to be punished instead of being rewarded, for neglecting to do their duty in failing to find out the plot before the outbreak.

For months the anarchists had been mapping their plans, under the very eyes of the officials, but they were left alone. The crime committed by the officials is far more serious than that of the landlords. The article winds up by asking, "How can the people be expected to be happy when property is not protected?"

EARTHQUAKE.

THIS MORNING'S SEVERE DISTURBANCES.

Sunday night, or rather early Monday morning, a severe earthquake was experienced. It was of the horizontal tremor variety, and from the statements of various people it is judged that it ran from east to west, lasting only a few seconds in each case, for there were in reality two shocks. From people who were awake at the time, it appears that the first shock was a sudden and violent one, while the second was more gradual and after rising in a crescendo, to its full strength, died away. People in bed were shaken, mosquito nets and their supports were violently swayed against the wall, and small objects were displaced on the table. The Chinese rushed out of the houses and gathered in the streets, excitedly comparing notes and Blako pier was crowded with natives, who were making ready to take to the boats if necessary. Others ran about the streets blowing police whistles, and betraying general signs of panic. Shortly afterwards a severe electric storm burst some distance away, and kept on for about two hours.

This was followed by heavy rain. Though severe, it was not so bad as those which were recorded in August 1905, when the people of Macao were terrified by prolonged disturbances, coincident with an eclipse of the sun. So much did it prey upon the native mind that many came to Hongkong. This earthquake was also felt in Kowloon and Hongkong. About a month later another severe series of shocks was felt over South China continuing over 9 hours, but Hongkong on that occasion appears to have only felt two separate convulsions.

In Kowloon the shock was also greatly felt and though small ornaments were not disturbed, moderate sized pictures were found in the morning to be hanging askew, beyond that there were few traces of the visitation.

Enquiry at the Observatory elicited very little information, for the simple reason that there are no instruments provided for the purpose of detecting seismic disturbances. Consequently the true direction, and the duration of the shocks can not be ascertained. However the approximate time was given as 12.41 a.m.

Our representative was able to procure at the Observatory a copy of the Rossi-Forl scale 1 to X which has been adopted by seismologists throughout the world, and which will be of use to the general public for ascertaining the gradations of violence of earthquakes in the future. It will be seen that the disturbance of last night comes somewhere in the proximity of classes 3 and 4.

The scale is as follows.

1. Recorded by a single seismograph, or by some seismographs of the same pattern, but not by several seismographs of different kinds; the shock felt by an experienced observer.
2. Recorded by seismographs of different kinds; felt by a small number of persons at rest.
3. Felt by several persons at rest, strong enough for the direction to be appreciable.
4. Felt by persons in motion; cracking of ceilings.
5. Felt generally by everyone; ringing of some bells.
6. General awakening of those asleep; general ringing of bells; stopping of clocks; visible disturbance of trees and shrubs; some startled persons leaving their dwellings.
7. Fall of plaster; ringing of church bells; general panic, little or no damage to buildings.
8. Fall of chimneys; cracks in the walls of buildings.
9. Partial or total destruction of some buildings.
10. Great disaster; rains; disturbance of strata, fissures in the earth's crust, rock falls from mountains.

It is an interesting fact to note that Hongkong is situated in the zone of seismological disturbances in the South of China, and is some distance from the general track of earthquakes which extends through the Philippines and Japan to Alaska.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED AT CANTON.

Information from Canton seems to show that the shocks must

have been pretty severe, for it appears that houses have fallen through the disturbance.

EARTHQUAKE ITEMS.

At the Central Police Station the shock of the earthquake was felt very severely. So alarming was the disturbance that many of the men quartered there—Europeans, Indians and Chinese alike—rushed out to the compound and remained there till daylight. Reports from the outstations show that the shock was felt all over the island from Aberdeen to Shaikwan, as well as in Yuenai and Hingham on the other side of the harbour.

This is said to be the third earthquake which has occurred in Hongkong within the past sixteen years, and is the most severe as well as the most prolonged of recent seismic shocks experienced in the Colony.

Immediately after the earthquake, the streets in the central part of the city, became crowded with Chinese who had rushed from their houses in alarm. Following their usual custom in such cases, the Chinese beat gongs incessantly until long after the time of the disturbance. In Old Bailey, Bonham Strand and Jervois Street, the throng of excited people was very dense and the thoroughfares in that neighbourhood were filled till daylight with shouting, gesticulating Chinese.

One ludicrous thing about the affair was that, in addition to the gong-beating, the general hubbub was made worse by the shrill shrieking of police whistles. Every Chinaman who carried such a whistle—and a great many do—seemed to think it to be his bounden duty to use it to the utmost of his lung power; though the efficacy of a resort to its assistance in stopping a disturbance of the seismic kind must have been patent enough to them all.

As a matter of fact, no one appeared to know what the trouble was, for a time. Even the canine population became frantic for the time being. House dogs rushed from room to room, and parrots careered madly along the streets.

So far the police have had no report of any serious casualty arising out of the earthquake.

The inmates of the Matilda Hospital were roused by the shocks.

FUJIYAMA ACTIVE.

SACRED MOUNTAIN OF JAPAN BURSTS FORTH.

AFTER CENTURIES OF QUIETUDE.

A private telegram received here yesterday states that Fujiyama has become active.

The sacred volcanic mountain of Japan began to emit smoke and ashes and, later, quantities of mud and lava on Sunday or Saturday. The eruption appears to be formidable.

For centuries this great volcano has been quiet. It has been a favourite resort of tourists, and this sudden activity has caused something like consternation among the people.

The telegram does not mention any seismic disturbance, but the view generally held here is that the shock of this morning is an offshoot of a quake in Japan or in the Philippines.

ARMED RAID ON A JUNK.

AT MIRS BAY.

Monday morning the police reported that information had been received of the raiding of a junk at Mirs Bay. The junk was lying at anchor on the 12th inst., when, about 11 a.m., she was boarded by five armed men who had come alongside in a sampan.

The pirates, who were armed with revolvers, drove the crew below and battened them down while they ransacked the craft. It was not until 7 p.m. that the crew ventured on deck. They then found that the marauders had decamped with \$22 in cash, besides a quantity of clothing, bedding and lamps to the total value of about \$50.

Although the piracy occurred in broad daylight the junk people are unable to testify to the identity of any of the pirates, so that there appears to be little likelihood of the latter being captured.

The Chinese Government Paper mill which is being erected at seven mile creek, Hankow, is expected to be completed by the end of the present month.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

In the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Monday afternoon, Sir Francis Piggott and Mr. Justice Gompertz sitting as a Full Court, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, moved a motion for leave to appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, delivered on the 31st March last in a special case stated by the parties—Thomas O'Kane against the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Company, Limited, for the opinion of the Court. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, represented the respondents.

Mr. Potter said that that was a motion for leave to appeal from an order made by the learned Acting Puisne Judge in Chambers. The Full Court had given them permission to apply for leave to appeal on March 31. Notice of motion for leave to appeal had been served and a special case had been prepared.

Counsel at this point proceeded to read an affidavit which mentioned arrears of salary due from the Ellis Kadoorie School. Since the Full Court had given them permission to apply for leave to appeal, affidavits had been filed by both Mr. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. Gardiner. He did not know whether the affidavits were admissible. He did not know whether they were relevant to the issue, but he would read the affidavits if their Lordships liked. As a matter of procedure, he submitted that the affidavits were not admissible. As far as he was concerned, all their Lordships had to decide was a dry point of law, and he did not think the facts were not important one way or the other.

The Puisne Judge—Perhaps it would be better to read the affidavits?

Mr. Potter—Yes, perhaps they would throw more light on the matter.

When Counsel concluded reading the affidavit, the Chief Justice asked: "What is the point?"

Mr. Potter—The point is very short indeed. The action was brought by O'Kane against the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Company on the 16th March. Defendant's solicitor took out a summons, the substance of which was that the writ should be amended by striking out defendant's name, which the Puisne Judge did. That left them a writ on which the plaintiff appeared and on which there was no defendant. There could have been no writ. It was at one time suggested that it was Mr. Gardiner himself who got that done. What Mr. Gardiner really said was: "If we can't agree, let us appoint a day to have the matter argued in Chambers." He wanted to save expense but in no way was it suggested that defendant's name should be struck out.

The Chief Justice—Perhaps what was really meant was "You have the wrong defendant. Get the right one and we will proceed with the case."

Mr. Potter—Exactly, my Lord. There is no necessity to go into the question of law. We had always intended that the party was the right one, but since it was said "You can't sue Yan Chu Pak, You must sue the whole lot of them" (about sixty people) we said we must have an undertaking as to costs. We did not wish our client to be involved in greater expense than necessary.

The Puisne Judge—Why did Mr. Gardiner suggest?

Mr. Potter—He did not suggest at all. That's the great point. The letter was not even read before his Lordship. There's no going into the merits of the case. No defendant can apply to have his name struck out. He can apply to have the action dismissed, if he can show it to be vexatious, otherwise the case will be proceeded with and if it is proved to be vexatious he will in the end have his costs paid. I'll make my case at the high court. I say there is not a single case where under the rules a defendant has applied for his name to be struck out, for any other reason except that he is misjoined.

Sir Henry—I don't see why he shouldn't.

Mr. Potter—My friend says he doesn't see why he shouldn't.

I'll show their Lordships why. Continuing, Counsel contended that the name of the only defendant in the case could not be struck out, because that would knock out the whole action. That was not the meaning of the rules. It was clear that one man could not be misjoined.

After further discussion, the Chief Justice said that he was not prepared to grant the order but he was prepared to hear argument on the question whether the name was rightly struck out.

Mr. Potter—Only want to show how absolutely wrong the proceedings were from beginning to end.

Sir Henry—This is a technical appeal.

Mr. Potter—All appeals are.

Sir Henry stated the case for the respondents and after further discussion, their Lordships held that the costs of appeal should be made costs in the cause. The appeal was evidently a mistake. The case must stand with the restoration of the defendants, plaintiff to sue at his own risk. Costs which had already been paid by the plaintiff were ordered to be refunded.

AVIATION-INTOXICATES.

OPINION OF ITALIAN AVIATOR.

The Italian aviator Cei, who was killed near Paris some few weeks ago, left a letter which throws much light on the passion for flying which urges men to take the grave risks they do on aeroplanes. Cei confesses that his flights were not prudent. He states that he was incapable of checking his enthusiasms and impulses. "Believe me," he wrote, "aviation has taken me in its mesh, with its complete seduction, its sublime grandeur, its sublime poetry. Flight with its indescribable emotions, intoxicates me, and the greater the difficulties the more it attracts me. In aviation, I think, everything must be risked to secure a place in the battle of air, old and new." This reckless spirit does not animate all flying men. Of course we are thankful to say every one is sensible of the many and great risks to which all who go up into the air are exposed. But in flying as in everything else prudence is the better part of valour. The fascination of flying is unquestionably great and it is quite easy to understand how powerful a hold it could obtain over an excitable nature such as Cei's; but it is not necessary to let one's self go entirely on any occasion, and to utterly abandon oneself to the intoxicating delights of flying is to weaken the sense of judgment and upset the cool nerve necessary for those who desire to fly with success and safety. Cei's confession is pathetic, but we feel sure his unchecked excitement is not indulged in by the experienced flying men.

FIFTY CHINESE DISCONSOLATE.

Ottawa, Ont., April 19.—About fifty disconsolate Chinamen who are anxious to pay the capitation tax of \$500 to the Canadian government, but cannot do so under the law, are held up here and in Montreal this morning. They landed at Vancouver the other day from the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Japan, along with 118 other Chinamen who were allowed to pay the capitation tax on landing.

This law provides that only one Chinaman to each fifty tons gross register of the ship shall be allowed to pay the capitation tax.

There was consequently a rush to be the first to pay the tax. Those who were not included among the 118 fortunate ones went on to Ottawa and Montreal, declaring that they were in transit to Mexico.

After going to Mexico they can return at once to Canada, and their capitation tax will be gladly received here. The object of the law is to prevent overcrowding on the ships. Canadian lawyers are trying to find a way out of the difficulty this morning, and in the meantime the Chinamen are being detained here and at Montreal. An official of the government said this morning:

"The unrevised returns for the fiscal year ended March 31 showed that the government received the sum of \$2,250,000 in capitation taxes from Chinamen. We get the millions and the United States gets the Chinamen, we are told."

A NEW SOLICITOR.

Before his Lordship, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Supreme Court this afternoon, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, made an application on behalf of Miles Rainforth Walker for the latter to be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court as a solicitor.

Mr. Alabaster said that the motion was made under Sections 21 and 22 of the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1871. There were three affidavits filed. The affidavits were sufficient evidence of identity but Mr. Walker had left his certificate at his banker's in London and he asked his Lordship to admit the applicant to practice subject to the production of the certificate within a reasonable time.

His Lordship found the papers in order and granted the application, at the same time expressing the hope that the new member of the Bar would have a pleasant sojourn in the Colony and a prosperous career.

The applicant—Thank you my Lord.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL IN CHINA.

Two days south of Chienyuan in the Black Miao village of Panghui, there is a mission station where Mr. and Mrs. Powell have resided for two years. They have just told me a most interesting incident.

Recently, one of their helpers was away for a visit to his home. When he returned he excused himself, or being behind time by saying there had been a "broil-cooking" in his village. When asked what he meant, he said there had been a quarrel which was settled by cooking broth. The quarrel started between two women. A certain young woman was in the habit of visiting an older woman; one day the older woman said, "I don't like you to come here. After you were here once my husband died." Another visit was followed by my son's death. I believe you bring us bad luck and I want you to keep away." Needless to say such an accusation aroused great hostility and some trouble ensued. Finally, one of the young woman's party offered to vindicate her character by the broth making test.

A day was appointed and a great crowd gathered, to see the trial. A large cauldron was brought out and set over a rudely prepared fireplace. Into this a mass of millet was put to boil, and an axe-head was laid in the bottom of the cauldron. When the contents began to boil the young woman's champion stripped his arm bare. His duty was to reach down into the boiling porridge and snatch out the axe-head with his naked hand. If his skin were blistered, then the young woman's cause was lost; if not, her honour was vindicated. Each side had also wagered a stake of some 15s.

To snatch out the axe-head was the work of an instant; and the woman's hand and arm came out uninjured from the scalding bath. It was clear, therefore, that the young lady was not the minister of bad luck.

This is the first instance of trial by ordeal I have met with in China. —North China Daily News.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

The following is an additional list of subscriptions to the Coronation Celebration Fund:—

Chinese Mining and Eng. Co. \$250
H. M. H. Nomazee 200
A. M. Essubhoy 200
N. Mody & Co. 150
F. P. Talati 100
Soc. Francoise des Charbonnages du Tonkin 100
J. M. Alves 100
H. Skott & Co. 100
Soc. des Missions Etrangeres 50
H. Tuttonjee and Son 50
Wm. Powell, Ltd. 50
Chinoy & Co. 50
Dr. J. M. Atkinson 30
Mrs. Esther Oliver 25
J. Moreck 25
E. M. Bishop 10
F. H. Thomas 10
J. H. Boyes 10
E. D. Kotowall 10
H. A. Macintyre 10
and 33 subscriptions under \$10.

SEQUEL TO THE NATIVE BANK SENSATION.

As a sequel to the sensational Chinese banking occurrence published in these columns, in our issue of May 10th., Wong King Sam was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy today, on a charge of the larceny of money by means of a trick.

Mr. Brutton prosecuted on behalf of the Lai Lung Bank, and Mr. d'Almada defended.

It appears that, according to the prosecution, the prisoner was concerned with two other men, not in custody, who, it is alleged, called on several banks in the colony and obtained large sums of foreign money supposedly for the use of the Wing Yuen bank. The money was taken to the Wing Yuen bank by messengers, who were told that they would be given the Hongkong currency in exchange in an hour's time. They went away, and returning, found that the men had all gone with the exception of the defendant.

The evidence was still being heard when we went to press.

LAND SALES.

At the Public Works Department offices Monday afternoon Inland Lot Nos. 1880 and 20 were put up for sale by public auction. The first lot which is situated at Banham Road was sold to Messrs. A. P. Samy and Leung Kin for \$1,520. The upset price was \$1,500. The next lot, which is adjoining Garden Lot No. 2, Caroline Hill Road, went to Mr. T. S. Forrest for Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company, Ltd., for \$1,302.

CHINESE TIN OUTPUT.

The United States Consul at Hongkong reports that shipments of tin from China are likely to be soon largely increased. Practically all the tin mines of the country are in Yunnan province, and the exports go almost entirely through the port of Mengtze and way of Haiphong to Hongkong, whence they are distributed all over the world. The mining heretofore has been altogether by native process, and the output has been largely in spite of the many drawbacks to the trade due to imperfect methods of production. Recently German interests secured concessions in the province and a modern dressing and smelting plant is being installed and soon to be at work. The machinery has been purchased in Germany, and has been carried to the vicinity of Mengtze by way of Haiphong and the French railway. Chinese capitalists and officials have long considered the tin mines of Yunnan of more than ordinary importance in the development of that province. At present the export of tin constitutes 93 per cent. of the trade of Mengtze, the principal port of the province. The introduction of the modern plant now being constructed at Kotien, near Mengtze, will probably double the output of the mines in that vicinity at once, and at the same time will improve the quality of metal produced. What the ultimate output will be cannot be stated accurately, but the ore deposits are known to be very large and of high quality, and production is likely to be expanded as much as the world's market will justify.

LAWN TENNIS.

The K.C.C. and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. met on the Kowloon ground on Saturday afternoon. K.C.C. won by 64 games to 35.

The scores were as follows:—

Messrs. Green and Fodolius beat Messrs. Wei Wing Lock and Wong Po Kio 8,3; beat Messrs. Wong Po Keung and F. M. Mohler 9,2; beat Messrs. Ko Po Shan and Rev. Mr. Stewart 9,2.
Messrs. Abraham and Wan Deldon beat Messrs. Wei Wing Lock and Wong Po Kio 9,5; beat Messrs. Wong Po Keung and F. M. Mohler 8,3; beat Messrs. Ko Po Shan and Rev. Mr. Stewart 7,4.
Messrs. Fowler and Rose beat Messrs. Ko Po Shan and Rev. Mr. Stewart 7,4; lost to Messrs. Wei Wing Lock and Wong Po Kio 5,6; lost to Wong Po Keung and F. M. Mohler 5,6.
K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.
Class Singles.—Second Round.
Mr. Kynock (received 3,6) beat Mr. Morrison (scratched) 6,4; 3,6; 6,4.
Mr. Choo (owns 15,1) beat Mr. Brett (owns 15,1) 6,3; 6,1.

COMMERCIAL.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s share report for the P. and O. mail of the 5th inst., states:—

The market has been quiet since our last report and rubber shares show little change on the week, with the exception of Malacca which have risen sharply from £9 to £9-12-6. There is considerable demand for sterling tin shares, particularly Tronohs and Lahats and the Industrial section has received a fair share of attention.

Rubber.—Malacca Preferences have been placed at \$9, Kuala Lumpur 27-5-0, Bukit Kajangs 50-3, Linggis 48-0, Buafor Borneos 17-0, Supongs 30-, United Sun Betongs 27-, Duffs 11-4-1-2, Lamuts 14-0 premium, Heavwoods 4-0 to 4-3, Merlimaus 4-10 and the New Port Dickson Co. has been dealt in at 84 and 7-1-2 premium. Balgownies have changed hands at \$10-50, Changkat Serdangs \$6-50, Ayer Panas \$4-70 to \$4-90, Alor Gajahs \$1-50, United Singapore \$1-32-1-2 to \$1-25, Nyllas 35 cents and Kolemaks \$2-50 discount.

Mining.—Tronohs have been sold at 48-3 closing with buyers at 51-3. Lahats are wanted at 25-, and Belats and Sipangs have changed hands at \$6 and 50 cents, respectively.

General.—Straits Trading are being quickly picked up at \$60 by investors, showing a gain of \$2 on the week. Fraser and Neaves has been done at \$38 and Steam Ships are wanted at quotations. Shells are unchanged at 90-, and there is some enquiry for Riley Hargreaves preference and debentures.

CANTON NEWS.

TO REWARD GERMAN VICE CONSUL.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)
Mr. Chen Wing, acting Taotai King-chow, has begged H.E. the Viceroy to memorialize the Throne to reward the Vice German Consul at Hoikow with a Chinese order. The Taotai reports that ever since the German Vice Consul was in Hoikow, he has been responsible for the amicable settlement of many diplomatic affairs. The Viceroy has sent a reply to the Taotai asking him to mention the instances of the valuable work which the vice consul has done for the Chinese in that place before memorializing the Throne.

CHINESE ANTI-JAPANESE.

The "National Daily News" of Peking, writing of the criticism of Japanese papers that "The Chinese are anti-Japanese," says if it is true there is surely good reason for the Chinese having such feeling, and cites the many actions of Japan which have shown her dangerous attitude as concerns all affairs in China over which Japan can exert her influence. "The first cry of Japan of same languages, race and continent" was substituted for that of partition and annexation of China. The sending by Japan of the Taisan Maru with smuggled arms and ammunition into China and the subsequent further loss of face by China in being compelled to release the steamer has not helped matters. "If China shows anti-Japanese feeling it is for good cause and the present agitation is patriotic rather than antagonistic. The Japan people are responsible for the feeling and only they can terminate it."

DEPORTATION OF CHINESE.

New York, May 1.—United States Marshal Jonkel has found a way to economize in the deportation of Chinamen who have been held to be in this country in violation of the Chinese exclusion act. Hitherto the Chinamen have been shipped across the continent to the Pacific and there embarked for China, entailing considerable expense.

To-day the marshal put four Chinamen, caught here on the steamship Comus, together with an additional batch from Maryland and New Jersey, and the trip to China will be made by water all the way.

The batch of Chinamen sailing to-day on the Comus is in charge of Charles J. Kammerfohl, marshal for the northern district of New York.

SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTANT CHARTER PARTY CASE.

In Original Jurisdiction before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Pigott, Tuesday morning, a case was called arising out of an arbitration concerning a charter party between the Java-China-Japan Line and Olaf Wijk and Co., China Agencies, Ltd. The arbitration case had been heard and a special case stated. It now came on for argument upon questions of law. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., (instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston), appeared for the charterers, the Java-China-Japan Line; and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. Hastings), for Olaf Wijk and Co.

Mr. Pollock submitted in the first place that he was entitled to open the case and proceeded to state his reasons for this contention. The Java-China-Japan Line, he said, chartered a steamer called the Victoria from Olaf Wijk and Co., and the particular charter party with which his Lordship was concerned was a time charter for one year from 1st October, 1910. Before the charter party had proceeded as much as half its course, the charterers claimed to be entitled for certain reasons to cancel that charter party and to recover damages by reason of the ship chartered by them not being a first-class risk in local insurance offices. The matter was referred to arbitrators under an arbitration clause. Mr. Slade, who then represented the Java-China-Japan Line, appeared before the arbitrators and it seemed to have been conceded then by the arbitrators that it was for him to begin, the Java-China-Japan Line having cancelled the time charter before the natural expiration of the period, claiming the right to cancel the charter party before it ran out in the ordinary course, and also claiming damages. If that position was correct then, he submitted that it was correct now. He proposed to show his Lordship that they were entitled to terminate the charter party in the middle of the period of charter and it was for him to begin on that point.

His Lordship—What is the general principle of beginning in arbitrations?

Mr. Pollock—I take it that it is the same as it would be in Court; the party who prima facie has to support.

His Lordship—Yes; you claim to cancel the charter party, but you would not be plaintiff in an action. The plaintiff would be the other side bringing an action for damages. In the action you would simply cancel the charter.

Mr. Pollock—We not only cancelled the charter, but also claim damages in respect of having had to pay extra insurance premiums in consequence of the ship not being a first-class risk.

His Lordship—So that you would have been plaintiff in the action?

Mr. Pollock—Yes, as claiming damages. It would be part of our case that we were entitled to claim damages by reason of the ship not being a first-class risk as provided for by the charter party, and the ship not being a first-class risk would also involve our right to cancel the charter party.

Mr. Potter in reply said that if there had been no arbitration what would have happened would have been this: the other side would have cancelled the charter party, his clients would have brought an action for damages, and the other side would have counterclaimed for damages for breach of warranty. The special case had been drafted on their application. The only point was whether that entitled them to begin.

His Lordship—Are the findings of fact in your favour or in favour of the other side?

Mr. Potter—We say they were in our favour, but I think the majority of the facts have been agreed upon. There were only four questions submitted to the arbitrators but on a whole lot of facts we agreed. We asked for a special case in order to facilitate matters.

His Lordship—I think we had better follow the procedure as it was before the arbitrators.

Mr. Potter—Very well, my Lord.

Mr. Pollock then proceeded to open his case, referring first of all to correspondence relating to the charter party, which was entered into between the parties on 1st October, 1910. On 19th October the charterers received the vessel and they used her up to the time of the dispute. What led up to this was the fact that their agents in Samarang had to pay to a firm called Kian Gwan a sum of \$770 extra insurance in respect of sugar shipped by the s.s. Victoria under the time charter. The receipt relating to that payment had been put in. It was an important payment because it formed an item in the damages they claimed under the time charter. Their agents actually had to make a disbursement under the time charter in respect of extra insurance premium because of the Victoria not being a first-class risk.

Mr. Potter said he must take objection at this stage in order to protect himself hereafter. There was no evidence before the arbitrators nor before the Court to show why that sum of \$770 was paid at Samarang. The only evidence was the receipt to show that somebody paid somebody else that sum. There was no evidence to show that it was payable because the Victoria was not a first-class risk or because the owner had been guilty of any breach of warranty. The charterers asked the Court to decide whether they were entitled to this sum of \$770 on the ground that it was payable because the Victoria was not a first-class risk.

His Lordship—Is that the question before me?

Mr. Potter—That is one of the questions.

Mr. Pollock went on to argue that on the face of it the receipt was for extra insurance premium, which meant beyond the ordinary insurance premium. It appeared also on the face of it that the sugar was shipped by the chartered steamer Victoria and further that the sugar was shipped on 19th January in Samarang for Hongkong. Therefore his Lordship would see clearly from that receipt, first of all, that the shipment under the time charter; second, that it was a shipment on the chartered vessel, the Victoria; and, third, that it was a payment made for extra insurance premium beyond the ordinary payment of insurance under the time charter. On the face of this document there was evidence to satisfy his Lordship, sitting as a jury, that there had been an additional payment beyond the ordinary payment of insurance premium made in respect of the shipment under the time charter.

His Lordship—I should have thought that was a question for the arbitrators.

Mr. Potter—We were out very short for time, your Lordship. Mr. Slade was going away and Mr. Shawan, who was one of the arbitrators, was going away, so that adjudication upon this as well as upon a lot of other points was delegated to your Lordship.

Mr. Pollock also stated that there had been considerable hurry. But this document had been put in before the arbitrators, it had been included in the special case, and they never thought that any question was to be raised upon it.

Mr. Potter pointed out that, when the case was before the arbitration court, he had cross-examined Mr. Bisschop (head agent of the Java-China-Japan Line) very fully on that document, so that the other side could not say they had been taken by surprise.

Continuing, Counsel said that his Lordship had before him the findings of the arbitrators, to the effect that the S.S. Victoria, the vessel chartered to his clients by the Olaf Wijk Co., was not a first-class risk in local insurance offices. Douling with the time charter Counsel said he contemplated a succession of voyages to be undertaken during the period of the charter. It had the effect simply of a charter for a certain period split up into a certain number of voyages, certain trading limits being excluded during that period. The description of a ship's class forms a very material part of a contract.

His Lordship—Is that contested?

Mr. Potter—Very well, my Lord.

Mr. Potter—It may be. I agree with that in 99 cases out of 100, and very probably in this case. I don't want to contest anything and delay matters, but my friend had better quote his authority.

Mr. Pollock did so and submitted that if a ship be not a first-class risk she is warranted to be, some very serious consequences follow; in the first case it would be difficult for the charterers to get shippers to ship cargo by a ship if they find on application at insurance offices, that they have to pay extra premiums. The fact that extra premiums had to be paid naturally put shippers off from shipping by that vessel. That was purely commonsense. Of course some persons who charter ships do so with the idea that if freights go up they in turn may care to charter the ship at a profit, and if, instead of being a first-class risk, as she is described by her owner, she turns out not to be a first-class risk at all, but a ship on which extra premium has to be paid by shippers of cargo, that seriously affects the prospects of re-chartering.

Mr. Potter said his friend's case was apparently this: "We are entitled at any time to give up the boat we have chartered and we choose to do so at the end of 5 months."

His Lordship: That is not what the case was. I interrupted him on the question of knowledge.

Mr. Potter—Then his position is—I take it—that assuming for the moment that the charterers only had knowledge of the fact at the moment that they put an end to the charter, my friend's case appears to be that after using the boat for five months, the charterers, becoming aware that it was not a first-class risk, were entitled to give up the boat, and I hope to show that it is impossible in law, I think, I shall show that the charterers, having used the vessel for five months, are precluded from treating the condition as a condition precedent and the law is clear that they must complete the contract and that their remedy is to sue for any damages they may have suffered at the end of the contract. Continuing, Counsel pointed out that after October 1st and prior to October 19th the charterers knew that the boat was not a first-class risk, and they made no attempt to terminate the contract, nor did they communicate to the owners that there were disputes about insurance on the ground that the Victoria was not a first-class risk.

Continuing Mr. Potter remarked that the other point in his friend's case was that he was entitled to damages amounting to \$770 by reason of breach of conditions, but the really important matter for his Lordship to decide was whether or not the charterer was entitled to terminate the contract. They had had the boat from October 19th to April 3rd and he would submit that it would be most unfair if the charterers could say "we are going to make an end of the whole contract." The charterers knew as much about the boat as his clients did.

Mr. Potter then quoted numerous authorities in support of his case and at the time of going to press the case had not finished.

POLICE COURT.

A Chinaman was charged Tuesday morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with selling opium. After hearing the evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$250.

A Chinese was given six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks for returning from banishment.

For the larceny of an umbrella from the Tai Ping Theatre, a Chinaman got six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

RUBBER.

The annual report of the Kiang Rubber Estates states that the total area held is now 2,202 acres, of which 902 1/4 acres have been planted or cleared. It is proposed to increase the cultivated area to 1,300 acres, and the remaining 25,000 shares are being issued, making the subscribed capital £75,000. The estimated crop for the current year is 11,400 lb., gradually rising to 224,835 lb. in 1915.

COMPANY REPORT.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday morning.

The report of the Board of Directors is as follows: Gentlemen,—The Directors now beg to submit to you their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1911.

The Net Profit for the twelve months, after deducting directors' fees and general managers' remuneration and providing for loss on subsidiary coins, amounts to \$32,819.32.

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 3,014.48

Making available for appropriation \$35,833.80

The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$24,000.00, that \$10,000.00 be written off Permanent Way and Concession (new line) account and that the balance of \$1,833.80 be carried to a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Simon A. Levy and Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick having resigned, Mr. C. S. Gubbay and Hon. Mr. C. H. Moss were invited to occupy the vacant seats on the Board. In accordance with Rule 73 of the Company's Articles of Association, Dr. J. W. Noble, Sir Horatio Mody, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. C. S. Gubbay retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe. Mr. Potts and Mr. Lowe offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1911.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account—75,000 shares of \$10 each \$750,000.00
Loss unallocated, \$9 per share on 50,000 shares \$450,000.00
Reserve Fund \$300,000.00
Mortgage B. B. Lot No. 80 20,000.00
Unexpired Season Tickets 4,028.79
Sundry Creditors 10,974.83
Profit and Loss Account
From last year \$3,014.48
Do for the year 32,819.32
\$399,837.42

ASSETS.

Permanent Way and Concession (old line) \$200,000.00
Permanent Way and Concession (new line)
Per last Report ... 48,950.20
Less written off .. 10,000.00
38,950.20
Stations, Crown Leascholds and Buildings (Inland Lots 1317, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1353 and R. B. Lots 80 and 86)
Per last Report ... 35,250.20
Add alterations, &c., since effected .. 725.00
35,975.20
Rolling Stock 28,457.22
Office Furniture 653.60
Cools and Stores in hand 934.10
Sundry Debtors 1,243.73
Cash in H.K. & S'hai Bank ... \$90,103.03
Cash & Orders in hand 3,453.50
93,556.53
\$399,837.42

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Debtor.
To Coals and Stores \$11,995.47
Chargers 3,426.07
Maintenance and Repairs 10,186.20
Rates Crown Rent and Fire Insurance 1,103.86
Salaries and Wages 24,010.90
Mortgage Interest on R. B. Lot 80 ... 2,020.02
Allowances to General Managers to cover office Rent and Clerks' Salaries 6,000.00
Directors' Fees \$2,500.00
Remuneration to General Managers, 5 per cent on gross earnings 5,003.25
7,503.25
Balance 32,819.32
\$100,005.08

Creditor.
By Traffic Receipts (after deducting loss on subsidiary coins) \$96,975.58
Advertisement 301.40
Rent Account 315.00
Interest 2,471.60
Transfer Fees 19.50
\$110,005.08

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS

& SON,

General Managers.

We have examined the above Statement with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and found it to be correct.

W. HUTTON POTTS

A. R. LOWE, C.A.

Auditors.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1911.

SINGAPORE FREIGHTS.

Before leaving for home, the Governor, Sir John Anderson, received a memorial from every Singapore mercantile house which is not conference-liable, favouring the Freight Bill which is aimed at the Shipping Ring. In acknowledging the memorial, Sir John Anderson assured the memorialists that he would do his best to secure some permanent improvement in the existing conditions. Reuter.

AN ARBITRATION CASE SEQUEL.

Tuesday afternoon in the Supreme Court, Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) gave judgment as regards costs in the matter of the arbitration case between Sander, Wieler and Co. and the Wing On firm. The Wing On firm had moved the Court for an order against Sander, Wieler and Co. for their own costs and of the arbitration and incidental to the special case and the argument before the Court.

His Lordship held that he had no jurisdiction to order costs originally and he had no jurisdiction, apart from any other question, to order them now. As to the question of the costs of this motion he had been puzzled, but after giving it his best consideration he had come to the conclusion that in the peculiar circumstances of the case this motion must come within the same principle—that it was an incident of the reference and therefore he would make no order but leave it to be decided by the arbitrators when they dealt with the costs of the arbitration. Any order which he might make might unduly influence the arbitrators in coming to a decision on the question of costs generally, and a normal order would allow immediate taxation, which would not be right.

When a new Magistrate of Nam-hoi has received seals of office, it is usual for him to notify the various Consuls at Shamen with whom he has to come in contact in things diplomatic. Recently Magistrate Chi of Nam-hoi sent a letter to the French Consul, who not having been previously informed of the appointment, refused to acknowledge and communicated with the Canton Viceroy. Magistrate Chi has since resigned and the French Consul's letter has been handed to his successor.

A TALK ON CHINESE SERVANTS.

At a small dinner given recently in Washington by a Western Senator and his wife, the conversation, toward dessert, turned on the servant problem, and one of the guests announced she had determined to employ Chinese servants.

"My dear Madam," said her host, "you will be jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Two nights ago I dined with Rear Admiral Blank. He has a Chinese cook, whom they brought with them from California. Well, the dinner was given to celebrate the Admiral's seventy-second birthday. The Chinese cook had shown the greatest interest about preparing the good things to eat, my hostess told me, and had particularly requested that he be allowed to make the cake, instead of getting it from Rauscher's."

"The dessert arrived and after the tea was passed, the butler came in carrying an enormous white frosted cake. It was simply delicious, as well as ornamental. Before it was cut, we all examined the decorations. In the centre, done in chocolate, was the date of the Admiral's birthday; under it the date of the day of the dinner; and right around the cake he had put in large lettering:

"Prepare to meet thy God!"

"Well, that reminds me of a somewhat similar story," said another guest, when the laughter had subsided. "A friend of mine employed a Chinaman who had not been in this country very long. He was a devout Sunday school scholar. It was his one dissipation. In fact, he dragged his religion (or what he professed to be his religion) into everything he did. He had a most disconcerting habit of putting texts on iced cakes, and on anything else that came handy. For instance, he was particularly fond of laying chops on a dish in the shape of a cross."

"The family did everything they could to stop him, as the constant reminders of immortality were getting on their nerves. One night, he brought in a large cake covered with pink and white icing. Right in the centre, in pink, were the two initials J. G. 'The limit had been reached, and John was sent for immediately.'

"John, this has got to stop. You perhaps don't mean it, but this is sacrilegious. It must never occur again."

"John's face never changed. 'No no sacrilegious. No no mean Jesus Christ—letters stand for 'Jelly Cake.'"

"You may laugh at the heathen Chinese," said the Senator's brother, "but he has his good points. Chinese cooks have one peculiarity: they never forget a recipe; once show them a thing and they will remember it for all time."

"In Vancouver, where I have lived for the last ten years, there are nothing but Chinese servants to be had for love or money. They tell this story out there to illustrate that a Chinaman proves himself an apt pupil."

"One of the Consuls there and his wife had a very fine Irish cook, Bridget, whom they trusted implicitly. She went with them to Vancouver. Well, two years later, Bridget told them she was going to get married, and they must find another cook. It was easier said than done. Finally, they came to the inevitable—a Chinaman. On his arrival the Consul took him into the kitchen and introduced him to Bridget, saying:

"Bridget will remain here a week to teach you. So do exactly as Bridget does."

"The Chink turned out to be a good cook, and the Consul and his wife congratulated themselves on their find. Three weeks after Bridget's departure the Consul went into the kitchen to look for a duster, which could not be found. When he looked in the closet he was surprised to see a row of neat paper packages on the shelf."

"Look here, Ling Sing, what are these things?"

"Mo do like Bridget did. Twelve eggs come, mo take six eggs, tie in bag, put in closet. Six pounds sugar come, mo take three pounds, tie in bag, put in closet. Ten flour come, mo take four pounds, tie in bag, put in closet. Saturday night, little girl come, mo open closet, take

all little packages, put in little girl's basket, shut door, go home."

"The Chinamen are like the nursery rhyme, 'when they're good they're very, very good; and when they're bad they're devils.' When you give an order to a Chink it is extremely difficult to find out if you have made an impression, or to discover in what spirit your words are taken. Their yellow, parchment-like faces are usually immobile, expressionless masks that betray nothing."

"I had a Chinaman once who nearly drove me to madness. If I told him to be in at a certain hour he invariably answered: 'Mo no sabo. Mo don back bi mobbe leaven, mobbe tlovel o'clock to-morrow.'"

"When I had friends to dinner, Chow was just as apt to begin in the middle and end with the soup. Again, with malice aforethought, he would put the roasts in front of my wife and the sweets before me. He knew better, and he knew we knew he knew better. If you remonstrated with him he would simply say: 'No sabo. He would get perfectly furious if we were late for meals, and if our guests asked for a second helping of cake, (which, like most Chinks, he made deliciously) he would mutter:

"Mo makee cakee too cheapsee; mo want more monee."

"I remember that on one Christmas Day Chow poured the pudding sauce over the boiled salmon, and had raisins scattered through the potatoes. Still, we could not make up our minds to discharge him. There are few honest Chinks in the servant world, and he was one of them. But shortly afterwards he reached the climax by providing us with mutton chops resting in pure tobacco sauce!"

"When I had recovered from the large piece, which I had unhappily swallowed, (it burned like a red-hot coal all the way down, and was frightfully nauseating,) I went quietly into my room and from there into the kitchen. I had a hatchet in one hand and my revolver in the other. I didn't waste words."

"Gilt, I said, raising the hatchet, and pointing the revolver—and he got!"

DEPARTURE OF MR. J. W. HANSON.

Mr. J. W. Hanson, late Chief Detective Inspector of the Hongkong Police, left this afternoon by the s.s. Delta for the homeland for good. He has retired on a well-earned pension, after thirty-five years' service.

At Blanke Pier on Saturday the place was crowded with men of the Police force and the whole of the detective staff (European and Chinese) to bid Mr. Hanson "bon voyage." Amongst them was Captain Lyons, Captain Superintendent of Police.

BUDDHISM SPREADING IN EUROPE.

Buddhism made great strides in Europe last year. The membership of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland is now counted by hundreds and branches have been established in Liverpool and Edinburgh. Prof. Dhyas Davids, the writer on Pali and Buddhist literature, is its president and among the vice-presidents is the Earl of Mexborough. A Scottish convert to Buddhism who is now a monk in Burma is shortly coming to England as first resident missionary. Great progress has also been made by the German Buddhist Society, which has two important press organs, in Leipzig and Breslau. Buddhist propagandists have been especially active in Hungary, where five editions of Subhadra Bhikku's Buddhist Catechism have been exhausted. For the first time in Europe an attempt has been made there to get Buddhism officially recognised by the State, so that it could be taught in the schools. The plan was not successful owing to the opposition of the Roman Catholics. In Switzerland and Italy the number of adherents of the ancient Oriental faith is growing steadily. At Lugano appears the "Conobium," one of the most important Buddhist publications in Europe. New Buddhist colonies, it is announced, will shortly be formed near Lugano, and also in the Italian province of Umbria. Indian Daily News.

SUPREME COURT.

THE CHARTER PARTY CASE.

In Original Jurisdiction before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Piggott, Wednesday morning, the case was continued arising out of an arbitration concerning a charter party between the Java-China-Japan Line and Olaf Wijk and Co., China Agencies, Ltd. The arbitration case had been heard and a special case stated. It now came on for argument upon questions of law. Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., (instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston), appeared for the charterers, the Java-China-Japan Line; and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. Hastings), for Olaf Wijk and Co.

Continuing this morning Mr. Potter dealt with the correspondence that had passed between the two parties, and referred in particular to a letter of February 7th from the charterer to the owners. The last portion of the letter was of importance, saying as it did: "Under these circumstances, I shall feel obliged by your agreeing to pay the extra premium. In the terms of the charter party the steamer must be a first class risk in local insurance offices. There was no suggestion of the termination of the contract, but a direct suggestion that he was bound by it, and required the owner to pay the extra premium. It was not until a fortnight later, February 22, that they received a letter from Messrs. Evans and Harston saying that they intended to terminate. Then apart from any knowledge which they had proved Mr. Bisschop to have had before, that alone would put the charterers out of court on the point as to whether they were entitled to terminate or not. He submitted that from their own knowledge, the charterers knew that the condition as to the ship being a first class risk, was incapable of fulfillment. They knew it on February 7th and he submitted they knew it before that date. With regard to the claim for \$770 damages he urged that they could not recover because by their action they had waived fulfillment of the condition. The putting in of a receipt for the payment of 880 guilders for extra premium was not evidence that the money was paid as a breach of contract as regarded the condition. On the trip charter they had refused to pay extra insurance but yet on the time charter they produced a receipt to show that they had paid it in that instance. It was a link missing in the proof of their case that the receipt did not say how the need for extra insurance had arisen. In addition to the receipt they should have produced evidence to show that it was paid. The Victoria was not insurable as a first class risk. It was a technical point, but, he submitted, a sound one. There were no letters of any kind with regard to this receipt.

On the question of the claim for damages by his clients, he submitted they were entitled to damages for breach of contract. It would be impossible for them to prove damages while the charter party was still in existence and while they were being paid monthly by the charterer. The damages accrued after the contract had been wrongfully terminated, and would be equivalent to the loss of rent of the boat up to the present time. Concluding, Mr. Potter said: "You have all the facts possible; we were paid \$5,500 per month for the steamer and the contract was to extend for twelve months. They have paid us from October 17 to April 3 so that the rest of the twelve months is still to run. Your Lordship has to give us what you think is fair compensation."

Mr. Pollock was addressing the Court in reply when we went to press.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

This morning, at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Messrs. Shawan and Co. sued Ling Loon to recover \$167.20, as damages for breach of a contract, for the sale and purchase of one case of broad cloth.

Mr. D'Almada e Castro appeared on plaintiff's behalf and Mr. Gardiner defended.

The case for the plaintiffs as outlined by Mr. D'Almada, was that on January 28th of last year

the defendant entered into a contract with the plaintiffs for the purchase of one case of broad cloth. The goods arrived on August 23rd and notice of their arrival was sent to the defendant. Under the contract he had two months in which to take delivery, and that period having elapsed, plaintiffs pressed him to take delivery of the goods, but he had not done so.

Mr. Gardiner pointed out that there was a stipulation in the contract that if the goods were not up to sample, the buyer had the option of cancelling the contract.

Mr. D'Almada replied that in such a case notice had to be given in one week.

The case was adjourned.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

Mr. Justice Gompertz also heard before him the case, in which Kwok Yui Kee sued Fong Tan to recover \$146.97 being monies overdrawn by defendant from plaintiff.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Holmes defended.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing told His Lordship that the defendant was a former employee of the plaintiff, and he had been overdrawn his salary since 1905 up to 1909. There had only been one payment and that had been appropriated to the latter year. He submitted that in this case the statute of limitations could not apply as this was a case of continuing liability.

The evidence for the plaintiff was being taken when we went to press.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent)

HIGH COMMERCIAL COMMISSIONER.

It is reported that H.E. the Canton Viceroy has memorialized the Throne to appoint Mr. Cheung Hung-nam; who is the younger brother of the Court Councillor, Mr. Cheung Yuk-nam, well known in Hongkong, and who is a rich merchant in the Straits, as High Commercial Commissioner in Canton. The new official will be in charge of the work for developing the trade in Canton, for opening up Pratas Islands, and also acting as superintendent for the promotion of industries, agriculture, commerce and banking enterprises.

ANOTHER CONTEMPLATED RISING.

Some days ago placards were freely posted at Shek-lung to the effect that a general rising was contemplated and all rice shops were threatened to be looted. Although nothing has happened, the authorities have taken every precaution to prevent an outbreak. Soldiers were on duty day and night and the public were notified that everything was quiet. The local authorities are of opinion that the station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway at Shek-lung is not properly guarded, and have requested the Viceroy that a regiment of soldiers under Commander Lau Hung Chow be despatched for the protection of the place. Meanwhile the authorities are keeping a sharp look out for the evil-doers responsible for the posting up of these inflammatory placards.

CHINA'S TELEGRAPHS.

THE NEW £400,000 LOAN.

The Eastern Extension and the Great Northern Telegraph Companies have loaned £400,000 to China for eighteen years at five per cent. The sum named is to be used for the extension of the telegraph system into Mongolia and Tibet.

It will be repaid by 1930, simultaneously with the expiration of the existing agreement with the British and Danish companies. There will be no foreign supervision, the small body of foreign experts employed being further reduced. The security, however, is ample, and the object of the loan excellent.

The development of the telegraphs is badly needed. At present China's inland telegraphs are the worst in the world. There is no uniform rate, no security, and the offices are overburdened with officials ignorant of telegraphy. The rates are ridiculous, being on an average 12 times greater than in India.

STANDARD OIL TRUST.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN? SHORT REVIEW OF THE LAW.

The telegram which appears in another column, regarding the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust is somewhat inadequate in as much as it gives the public, and especially the interested public, no idea of the manner in which the Standard Oil Company have violated the two sections mentioned, nor does it give the nature of those two sections.

In all probability there has been some technical mistake under the Anti-Trust Law and that seems to be the opinion of many people. Recently, as is well known, there has been a great agitation in America against the formation of trusts and also against those in existence. Mr. John Sherman, who was a Senator in the United States representing Ohio introduced an act which was passed by the Senate and the provisions of which were to prevent huge companies from keeping, to use a colloquialism, "the bottom dog" under.

This act became known as the Sherman Act and under its wing crusade after crusade has been directed against various trusts. As is well known the head of the different crusades was ex-President Roosevelt, and he agitated on many occasions. Within recent memory the American Tobacco Trust has been fought and the Standard Oil Company has now fallen under the ban of the Sherman Act.

It is common knowledge that the Standard Oil Company is a combination of companies and they have charters in a great many states in the United States.

The Company has received no direct Charter from the Federal Government. The Company working in the Far East is known as the Standard Oil Company of New York which has received its Charter under the laws of the State of New York which extend to the Company's ramifications in this part of the world.

When the dissolution is made absolute, shares may go down. What this would mean to those in America who are interested in various ways no one can tell, but it is well known that the Company is one of the greatest banking concerns in the United States.

It is a company in which millions of dollars are sunk, and not a few are of the opinion that the Company cannot be dissolved.

The crux of the whole question is the state of trade and the fight against the "big dog."

The Standard Oil Company is represented in Hongkong, as the South China Department, at Shanghai, as the North China Department and has also branches in Japan.

The effect at these places if the dissolution is sustained cannot be surmised. If the idea holds good that a company of such a large capital cannot be dissolved, then the work of these branches will not be interfered with.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SUCCESSFUL.

The American government have at last been successful in their suit against the Standard Oil of New York. The United States Supreme Court has handed down its decision to the effect that the Oil Trust is an illegal combination and must therefore be dissolved within six months. The Standard Oil is, whether trading regardless of the Sherman Act, as a Trust or otherwise, is a live, wide awake concern and will not be greatly disturbed by this adverse decision of the Courts, doubtless they will long ere this have completed all plans for continuing their business at the same old stand—No. 20 Broadway—and in the same manner as heretofore. The business will not be interrupted, there will be some large fees due to the Attorneys who will advise them as to the best methods to pursue in changing the constitution of the Trust, convert it into one huge Company, excepting only this change, all will be as before; we will still hear of the unique methods and enormous transactions, which have made the Company famous; all of which will be conducted with the greatest secrecy and the great power wielded by it will not be curtailed in the least, by this decision.

CENSUS OF HONGKONG.

ENUMERATORS AT WORK TO-DAY.

Wednesday the census enumerators are abroad in the land. In reality he has been engaged in the work of compiling the census of 1911 for some time, but to-day saw the first of him in the central parts of the city. The whole work of the census-taking is under the control of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse of the Police, who has been engaged in the preliminary work practically since the beginning of the year.

Already the census of various outlying parts of the Colony, such as Lantau, Lamma and Cheung Chau, has been completed. In the New Territory the enumerators have been at work since 6th March and the census is now nearly finished. In the above localities the taking of the population has been done by the police with the assistance of eight extra Chinese enumerators in the New Territory.

In the Chinese part of the city of Victoria there are 120 Chinese enumerators at work, the rest of the city being covered by the police.

For the census taking in the harbour eight launches and sixteen sampans are employed, this work also being undertaken by the police with the assistance of sixteen extra enumerators. In the case of the floating population, the method of numbering is the same as that followed in the outlying parts of the Colony; that is to say, the port is divided into sections and the required particulars regarding the occupants of each sampan or junk or steamer are entered direct into a book, after which that craft is adorned with a cross in white paint to denote that it is done with so far as the enumerators are concerned.

For the whole of Kowloon 42 Chinese enumerators have been specially engaged to assist the police. In some of the more remote places like Kowloon City and Samsui, the direct book system of entry is being employed, as being most convenient. In Victoria and Kowloon proper the system of numbering adopted is the schedule system. The town is divided up into sections which are again demarcated into subsections, each of which is covered by two enumerators working together. Every pair of Chinese enumerators are accompanied by a district watchman from the Registrar-General's department. In those parts which are covered by the police, a European and a Chinese work together.

The census when completed is supposed to be a record of persons resident within the Colony at 12 o'clock on the night of the 20th inst., but of course it would be practically an impossibility to obtain such an exact record, as to time, in a place like the Colony of Hongkong, for obvious reasons, geographical and otherwise. Meanwhile the enumerators are engaged in distributing the blank schedules to householders. These schedules require to have filled in:—

Name and surname. Relationship to head of family. Particulars as to marriage. Age last birthday and sex. Birthplace of every person. Nationality. Profession or occupation of persons aged 10 years and upwards. Religious persuasion. Degree of education. Infirmary.

On this occasion the particulars required are very much fuller than has been the case in any former census. The schedule is based on that used in the United Kingdom of April last, with certain modifications suited to the requirements of the Colony. When the enumerator leaves the blank schedule to be filled in, he at the same time enters the number of the house or flat in a book and when he comes to collect the census papers again—this collection will begin on the 21st or 22nd inst.—he enters in the same book the number of males and females shown in the schedule. By this means it will be possible within a comparatively short while to ascertain very approximately what the population of the Colony amounts to.

These preliminary figures of course have to be checked afterwards with the schedules and this is not the least arduous part of the work. For the work of tabulation a staff of twenty clerks have been engaged; they will be quartered in Messrs. Donnay and Bowley's old offices at the Supreme Court.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

The following decisions were arrived at by the Children's Sub Committee with reference to the Coronation Celebrations:—

That the schools, as indicated by Red lines, Black lines, and Dotted Red lines in the Chart in Table II. of the Report of the Director of Education for the year 1909, comprising about 7,500 scholars, be included in the entertainment scheme.

That of the Private schools giving instruction in the Vernacular, the 6 schools managed by the Tung Wa, 5 Confucian schools, and 1 school managed by Chinese gentlemen, estimated to comprise about 1,000 scholars altogether, be also included in such scheme.

That the question of the entertainment of European children, not belonging to any school at all, be left to be settled by private arrangement among the parents, but that medals be given to such children.

That 12,000 medals in all be ordered, and that the Honourable Mr. Kewwick be asked if he will kindly arrange for the ordering of them.

That 50 cents be allowed for each scholar's refreshments and amusements to the scholars in (1), and 25 cents for ditto to the scholars in (2), and that Mr. E. A. Irving be asked to kindly approach the Heads of the different schools, requesting them to lay their different schemes before this Committee for its approval, it being stipulated that the above grant is to be expended in refreshments and/or amusements, for the benefit of the scholars, and that it be spent on the actual Coronation Day, and that the scheme of refreshments and/or amusements is to be submitted by the Head Masters to this Committee for its approval.

That it is advisable that, if practicable, the sum of at least \$6,000 be allotted to this Committee for the above objects, and incidentals, i.e. \$3,750 for the entertainment of the scholars in the schools in (1), and \$250 for ditto in the schools in (2), and \$1,000 for medals and \$1,000 for incidental expenses.

That children in Hospitals should be included in the presentation of medals.

That H.E. the Governor's Address be printed in English and Chinese and framed.

That, if practicable, an English and Chinese member of this Committee should go round with a copy of His Excellency's Address and the medals to the different schools, the schools being divided into districts for that purpose.

At a subsequent meeting, the replies of the Head Masters of the various schools to the circular No. 10 sent by the Director of Education were read.

It was decided that the application of the Head Master of the Ping Shan school that the allotment of 50 cents to his school be increased to One Dollar be granted, but that before the scheme be finally decided on, the consent of the elders of Ping Shan to such scheme should be obtained.

It was decided that the members of this Committee who go to distribute medals should also go round to such of the schools as have arranged for no trip and that the members shall fix their own times for such distribution; and that, as to the other schools, the medals should be given to the Head Masters for distribution.

It was decided that should there be any medals over, after the distribution to the schools and children already agreed upon, the surplus should be distributed amongst the private "Adventure" vernacular schools.

It was decided that no medals should be given to school children unless they had attended their respective schools between the 1st May and 16th June, 1911.

CHINESE CIVILIZATION.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

A Chinese correspondent writes a splendid article, which has found print in the "Straits Times" of May 10th—an article which is a vindication of the "Great Oriental People." He says:—

"It has been wisely and correctly stated that to tell the truth, rightly understood, is not to state the true facts, but to convey a true impression. In recent years much has been written and said about Chinese civilization by returned missionaries, tourists and others, yet it is a sad fact that most of the people of the western world still do not understand rightly what Chinese civilization is; in fact, some even question whether there is such a thing as Chinese civilization. Consequently, the estimation of our civilization in some minds is too high while in others too low. The reasons for such a result are very evident. In most cases the main purpose of missionaries in writing or speaking about China and her people is to arouse Christian sympathy so as to advance missionary enterprise. In order to do so, they generally paint the dark side of the Chinese people, show corrupt institutions and the condition of utter helplessness. Words from the pen or lips of tourists and travellers are frequently superficial because they usually do not stay long enough in the country to acquaint themselves with her people, her ancient history, traditions, law, customs and habits. To be sure there are those other than Chinese themselves who have given some fair opinions about our civilization; but such men are indeed very few and fewer are those in sympathy with the people. Thus it is mainly due to non-representative and superficial lectures and writings that most of the Americans misjudge our civilization. Through misunderstanding and ignorance some have denounced our nation and people as semi-civilized or even without civilization although such judgment has no truer ground than the calling of all foreigners 'barbarians' by some ignorant people in China. China to-day is a nation upon which the attention of the whole world is focussed, and the sooner she is rightly understood the better for her and for all humanity.

From the very earliest time the taste for learning was cultivated and has continued to be a distinguishing characteristic of our people uninterruptedly through all its history to the present day. Centuries before Homer there existed in the country a literature which attests the very highest state of intellectual attainment and since then it had been enriched till to-day very few Westerners who have mastered our language have not echoed and re-echoed sentiment that untold treasures lie hidden in the rich loaves of Chinese literature. It unfolds the marvellous realm of Chinese philosophy which challenges a comparison with the best models of both ancient and modern times. Chinese civilization may also be viewed through the moral characteristics of the people, some of which are rarely found in other races. In naming them a careful observer will include in the list some of the prominent virtues, such as due respect to the old and venerable, ardent zeal in religious matters, contentment in one's lot, thorough training before venturing any task, love of work, gratefulness, optimism, patience, industry, economy and others. The moral code which our great teacher, Confucius, condensed from wisdom and teaching of our forefathers, covers almost everything that concerns the relations between man and man. Owing to the different physical surroundings, traditions and customs, our civilization is, in some respects, different from that of the West, and some of our ways may seem even mysterious in the latter's eye; but this does not follow that our civilization is inferior. That part of Western civilization which is generally considered so superior to the Chinese civilization is in matters of mechanical inventions, industrial development and extended commerce; but these in our eyes are not matters of first importance. It is strange to-day that with all the wealth of the United States the average American

citizen is not any happier or more contented than the average Chinese. A civilization which has led China to wade through the crisis under which all her contemporaries, who were perhaps even richer and better equipped materially, have fallen and passed away certainly has something which is superior to gold and other materialistic standards.

It is true that our civilization has defects and imperfections. We do not claim that we have reached our highest ideals of civilization, no, far from that. We admit that it has flaws and shortcomings and that there are in our country social evils, political corruption, and moral decadence; for, the fact is that we, as other human beings, also make mistakes and fail to carry out what we know to be best. But we are also conscious of our shortcomings and are fighting against all kinds of evil with irresistible forces. The opium crusade and the anti-footbinding movement and other reforms that are now sweeping over the empire are proofs of the above statement.

The world that has marvelled at what China has been in the past will marvel more yet at what China is to be. On account of the rich and practically untouched resources of the land and the virility of the people one may rightly expect a great future for China—a Chinese political future, industrial future, educational and religious future. All the formal and external features of our civilization may pass away with the time, but its fundamental principles will exist as long as there is humanity; while peace, justice and conscience have been the keynote of our civilization, greater peace, higher justice, and more developed conscience will be the keynote of our civilization.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Dr. J. W. Noble.....	\$250
Netherlands Trading Society	250
Russo Asiatic Bank.....	250
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co....	25
W. S. Brown.....	10
J. Hooper.....	5
C. H. W. Kew.....	5
T. W. Robertson.....	5
P. R. Wolf.....	5
E. S. Ford.....	5
J. Hyde.....	5
R. Puckham.....	5
E. H. Neave.....	5
A. H. Heron.....	5
R. Unsworth.....	5
S. R. Ismail.....	3
S. Juman.....	3
S. H. Sopher.....	3
O. S. Mooney.....	3
C. F. Li.....	3
Leung Kam Lun.....	3
Juman Khan.....	2
Lan Yung Fuk.....	2
C. H. Tsan.....	2
Fung Chow Ling.....	1

Also a cheque for \$15,000 has been received from Mr. Chan Kai Ming on behalf of the Chinese community, a list of whose names will be published at a later date.

LOG BOOK.

TONNAGE.

The tonnage returns of Sandakan shipping which entered and left the port, during 1910, compared with those of 1909, show a total of 140,970 tons entered and 142,038 tons cleared in 1910 against 169,712 and 168,599 tons, respectively, in 1909. This shows a decrease of 28,742 tons entering and 26,561 tons clearing.

NAVIGATION LAW.

According to a wire from Tokio, a petition has been made by Chinese shipowners to the Japanese Government to request the Russian Government to postpone till next year the enforcement of the new navigation law. By enforcing this law the Russian Government will prevent foreign ships from participating in the coasting trade of North China and the Russian portion of Saghalien. In the event of their petition not being accepted the Chinese shipowners have agreed to take a common course against the Russians and have determined never to sell their steamers to any Russian agent.

SUPREME COURT.

INTERESTING APPLICATION.

A QUESTION OF SECURITY.

18th inst.

Prior to the opening of the Criminal Sessions, their Lordships, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, sat in full court to hear an application for a date to be fixed for the hearing of a motion in connection with the case of Mr. Midwood v. Walter George Vaughan Robinson and the Robinson Piano Co.

The motion that is to be heard is one in which it is asked that the order made by the Chief Justice on April 28th, that the plaintiff should not be required to give security for costs to be incurred in connection with the commission to England to take evidence, might be varied. It was also asked that the order, which directed the plaintiff to execute a blank transfer to the Registrar, of the shares held by the plaintiff in the company, as security for the sum of \$3,700, the amount of the security including the costs of the commission, be varied, and that the plaintiff be ordered to furnish security for the costs of the commission and that the amount thereof be referred to the Registrar for his report. The motion was also that the plaintiff might be ordered to furnish cash security, or other better security, than the shares in the defendant company as security for the defendant's costs in the action, including the amount of the costs of the Commission as fixed by the Registrar. It was further asked that in the meantime and until such further security be given, all further proceedings in the action be stayed.

Mr. Henry E. Pollock, K.C., appeared to make the application on behalf of the defendant, while Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pollock said: I am formally moving in this matter, this being the date of the return of the motion, and I simply ask your Lordships to fix a date for the hearing of the motion, or to allow a date to be fixed in Chambers.

The Chief Justice: It would be fixed in Chambers. I don't know it is so necessary but all those points of practice must be put straight.

Mr. Pollock replied that the order was very awkwardly drawn. It said that the motion was returnable in 14 days and as it did not allow of any elasticity, they had to come there that morning.

Mr. Alabaster: Your Lordship will fix a date in chambers?

The Chief Justice: Yes.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

The Criminal Sessions were opened before His Lordship Sir Francis Pigott Thursday morning. Wong Cheuk, alias Tsui Tin, pleaded guilty to disobeying an order of banishment on the 9th April.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. Bowley, said that the prisoner was charged with disobeying a banishment order. Cases of that sort were usually dealt with at the Magistracy if the prisoner pleaded guilty. The prisoner, however, pleaded not guilty. He had done the same thing persistently, he thought that was the sixth time he had returned, and on each occasion a sentence of one year's imprisonment was passed. Prisoner had a passion, said the Attorney General, for returning from banishment.

Prisoner said he came back to get something.

His Lordship:—What is the maximum penalty?

Mr. Alabaster:—A year, with or without hard labour.

Prisoner was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

KIDNAPPING.

Ng Yuk was charged with kidnapping two little girls under the age of 14 years.

The jury empanelled were: Messrs. E. Jacobs (foreman), W. Jolly, C. E. L. Hartig, S. E. Ismail, A. F. B. Silva-Netto, J. Hythe and J. Hennessy Seth.

Mr. Alabaster said the prisoner stood charged with stealing two little girls, both under the age of

14 years. The children went out on the morning of the 20th March to school, but did not return, and after the fifth hour the schoolmistress wrote a letter to the mother asking the reason. The children would tell them that on the day in question, after leaving school at the fifth hour, they met the prisoner and another woman, who was not in custody. The two women induced the children to go on board a steamer under the pretence that they were going to a theatre and to see a balloon ascent. Instead of taking the children to a theatre or to see a balloon ascent, they took them to Kongmoon, in Chinese territory, and from there the children were afterwards brought back to Hongkong by their ayah. The prisoner, in her statement before the magistrate, admitted that she was on the steamer on which the children went away, but said it was a coincidence. She said the children going on board when she was going on board. The prisoner, said the Attorney General, was formerly in the employ of the little girl's guardian, but left last year.

Evidence was called, and the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." His Lordship passed sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHARGE OF THEFT FAULT.

Chuk Fuk, Hing Chau and Lam Leung were charged with larceny from a godown.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Alabaster informed the jury that the three prisoners were charged with breaking and entering into a godown and stealing therefrom 32 boxes of tin plate. The godown was the property of the Sin Lee Metal Stores of 9, Hillier Street and on the twenty-fourth of last month a foki locked it up securely and left the premises at 5.30 p.m. About 6 p.m. the owners received information which caused them to hasten to the place. There they found the door open, and the three prisoners and another man, not in custody, were removing tin plate. The prisoners gave the excuse that they were engaged by another man to do it, and that they were lawfully employed. However the (Counsel) would prove that it was one of the three prisoners who actually hired the truck on which the tin plate was removed.

After hearing the evidence the jury retired and upon their return, gave a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

The prisoners were discharged.

A QUESTION OF RELATIONSHIP.

An aged woman named Lam I was charged with harbouring a child by force, well knowing it to have been feloniously stolen from its guardian.

The same jury were sworn, as in the previous cases.

Mr. Alabaster said the case was a sort of kidnapping case. The woman was charged with detaining a child against the will of her guardian, not with actually kidnapping the child. That offence took place outside the colony. The child was brought into the colony, and detained. She was 11 years old, and was the niece of a boatwoman, with whom she lived, her mother having died. About the middle of April the child was asked by the prisoner to go out to see things, but instead of going to Canton she was taken to Hongkong. The prisoner stated that the child was given to her by its mother.

The little child was called, and was asked by the prisoner: Are you not the adopted daughter of my daughter's mother-in-law? (Laughter).

Witness—No.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

A COMMON CRIME.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, a woman named So Sang was charged with kidnapping and harbouring.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., appeared to prosecute, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, Jr.

The following were sworn on the jury: Messrs. R. G. Graft, (foreman), F. A. Moodie, C. Lee, F. P. Gutierrez, F. J. Fischer, A. C. Logan and E. M. Hazeland. The name of S. D. Hickie was called but there was no answer.

Sir Henry Berkeley said it appeared that the child was in the custody of a woman when one morning a servant, living in the

same house, enticed the child to go into the street, by telling her that her father was outside and wanted to see her. The child went out, but as she did not see her father, the child asked where he was. She was told that he was further up the street. The child was handed over to the prisoner who took her away to a house, where she had engaged a sleeping place. It was here that the child was found by the police some three or four days afterwards.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on both counts, and prisoner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; the sentences to run concurrently. His Lordship said the crime was a very common one in the colony, and many guilty persons were not brought to justice.

FORGERY.

Lam Kuan Fat was charged with forgery and also with uttering a forged document before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the offence with which the prisoner was charged was one of forgery on a delivery order presented to the Yuen On godown, and purporting to come from the Kwong Cheong Loon firm. By virtue of the order prisoner obtained possession of 205 bags of white rice. The man was successful in getting the rice from the manager of the godown on the 17th April, and, with the assistance of a number of coolies, he got the rice away without the theft being discovered. He was arrested, however, a few days later.

Prisoner was found not guilty on the first count, but was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on the second.

DETAINING A CHILD.

Wong Tsai was charged before Mr. H. Gompertz with detaining a child 13 years.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., prosecuted on behalf of the Crown addressing the jury, he said that the child was stolen at Canton. She was sent out by her parents to buy biscuits, but the child did not return and was never seen again. She was soon lost in the possession of the defendant in Hongkong, who said the child was handed over to her by the mother. This was denied by the mother.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty and his Worship passed sentence of five years' imprisonment.

Leung Si was also charged with kidnapping. The case arose out of the previous one, the same evidence being called.

Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FORGERY.

Lai Shau was charged with forgery on two counts, and was tried before the same jury. He pleaded guilty on the second charge and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

THE FOLLIES.

After meeting with strange adventures, detention on the high seas on account of fog and adverse elements, disappointing a waiting crowd of theatre goers, who, nevertheless, expressed commiseration with "The Follies," they appeared on the stage at the Theatre Royal last night, looking none the worse for their experiences, and providing an entertainment of excellent and refined taste. It would be almost invidious to select any particular artist for special mention; the desire to excel seemed to be the esprit de corps, and therein lies the secret of their success. Their songs, jokes, quips and drolleries were quite up to date, and if one's lungs did not "crow like chanticleer" at least they held the company under their spell, causing them to "laugh, snort and intermission." All had voices that were sweet, powerful and yet not lacking in tone. A combination like that is indeed rare to be found, and those who visit the Theatre Royal this week, will find vocal music of a high quality, coupled with a contagious humour. The second part of the programme is solely given over to a music hall scene, and the outlying interjections of the voice from the gallery reminds one much of the disguised "coster" in a London theatre.

An earthquake shock was felt in Canton on the 16th inst., as a result of which many houses and a shoe factory collapsed.

SERVICE NOTES.

A NEW GUN.

There has been a good deal said in the press recently regarding a wonderful new British naval gun, which is alleged to have been designed as a response to the 14-inch German gun. This is referred to as the new British 15-inch gun. There has been no new design of British big gun for more than two years, nor is there likely to be for a considerable time to come. The fact is that, although the Admiralty have not thought it necessary to advertise it to the world, the so-called "13.5-inch, Mark A" weapon is actually 15 inches in bore and 50 calibres in length. As not one of these guns has yet been mounted on a warship, they are in a sense a new type of gun, and possibly this explains the talk on the subject; but to suggest that they are intended as a response to the German 14-inch weapon, which they antedate by two years, is ridiculous.

SCHOOLS FOR OFFICERS.

Colonel Seely's perfunctory answer to Mr. Kollaway, who asked him if the War Office would establish special advanced classes at the military elementary schools at Dover, Dublin and Dunblane for the purpose of training picked boys for commissions, showed no attempt to appreciate the meaning of the question. Under existing regulations a ranker cannot, of course, get a commission till he is in possession of a class certificate of elementary education; but something more than this is wanted, as the War Office ought to know, to enable the promoted ranker to associate on an equal footing of culture with officers who come through Woolwich and Sandhurst. What Mr. Kollaway wants is that picked youths at the military schools should be given a four-years course of University education, so that they may when commissioned be as well qualified to lead their men as their moneyed and aristocratic brethren who join the Army from the public schools and cadet colleges.

THE RANKER.

For the want of this training, the ranker officer rarely, if ever, assimilates with officers who are drawn from the "classes." Given this training, he could take his place with the son of a duke or anybody else. The proposal is a democratic one, but a Radical Government has been put in office to carry democratic measures, and nothing would do more to popularise the Army in the country than to adopt a proposal which would open up an avenue of advancement to young men of ability and character, but who are without the initial advantage of wealth and position.

Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, who has been unemployed since he turned over command of the Atlantic Fleet, has been gazetted to the President, for special service. He is to command the Coronation Naval Brigade in London. Admiral Keppel, who is son of the late "Father of the Fleet," Sir Harry Keppel, is an Extra Equerry to the King. He served as Equerry and Flag-Lieutenant to the Duke of Edinburgh during the Mediterranean command of H.M.S. "In 1884-5." "Truth."

LAWN TENNIS.

Queen's College and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. met in a League match at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon. Some very keen games were witnessed and the results are as follows:—

Messrs. Wong Ping Kie and Wei Wing Look lost to Messrs. Brawn and Sutherland 4, 7; lost to Messrs. Burbeck and Crooks 3, 8; beat Messrs. Barlow and Bird 7, 4.

Messrs. Wong Po Keung and Mohler beat Messrs. Sutherland and Brawn 6, 5; beat Messrs. Bird and Barlow 7, 4; lost to Messrs. Burbeck and Crooks 5, 6.

Messrs. Ko Po Sham and Rev. Mr. Stewart beat Messrs. Burbeck and Crooks 6, 5; beat Messrs. Brawn and Sutherland 6, 5; beat Messrs. Bird and Barlow 7, 4.

The total scores were:—Chinese Y.M.C.A. 51; Queen's College, 48.

POLICE COURT.

Li Kwan, an unemployed actor, was charged Thursday morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with the larceny of a roll of silk from a boarding-house master in Connaught Road. It appears that the defendant went into the boarding-house early in the morning when the master was asleep and walked off with the roll of silk, which he took to a pawn shop. In court he stated that he was a friend of the master, but had no permission to take the silk.

His Worship—Two months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinaman, Pang Yu Ngai, was charged with highway robbery. Evidence was given to the effect that on 11th April, the prisoner held up a little girl eleven years of age in Gough Street and snatched two gold bangles from her wrists. He was committed for trial at the June Criminal Sessions.

POST OFFICE PROSECUTION.

An Wing was charged before Mr. Hazeland with having unlawfully infringed the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General by transmitting 93 letters otherwise than through the General Post Office, contrary to section 6, sub-section 2 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1900, on or about the 14th inst.; also, with having unlawfully and knowingly used to prepay a letter packet a \$1 postage stamp which had been previously used and from which the postal marks had been removed, contrary to section 34 of the same Ordinance.

He pleaded not guilty.

E. Cornwell Lewis, acting Postmaster General, deposed that on 18th inst. he received a communication from the P.M.G. at Canton forwarding him a bundle of letters. On receiving the letter he made inquiries which resulted in the defendant being brought to his office. Defendant was shown the bundle of letters and was told that he had infringed the law by forwarding them. When shown the stamp referred to in the charge, defendant said he bought it at the Post Office. It had been in his clothes and his clothes had been washed, which accounted for its condition. Witness told him to call at the Post Office next day; which he did. He was then arrested.

Wu Shiu Kwai, a registry clerk, stated that on 18th inst. about three o'clock defendant was taken before the P.M.G. Witness asked the defendant what he was and he replied that he was a letter carrier. The Postmaster asked if he had a licence and he replied that he had no money at all; also that he had nothing to do and took to carrying letters. He admitted that he had been sending letter packets to Canton long.

The defendant made a statement in which he adhered to his previous assertion that the stamp was a new stamp and that it had become soiled by being among his clothes when they were washed.

CORONATION DAY.

For some time past there appears to have been some doubt existing in the public mind as to whether or no there was to be a review of the troops on Coronation Day. It was now been definitely settled that there will be a military review. Chief Justice Sir Francis T. Pigott, chairman of the Coronation Committee, courteously informed a representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph" this morning that the review would take place at Happy Valley at eight o'clock in the morning, so as to avoid the heat of mid-day. After the review the troops will form into three sides of a square and a drumhead service will be held. From Happy Valley the troops will then march into town and pass through Royal Square before returning to their quarters. The complete route has not yet been fixed upon, but details will be published later.

Mr. Dawson was defeated at lawn bowls Wednesday night at the Civil Service Club by Mr. Highly in the handicap competition.

CANTON NEWS.

HUNTING THE INSURRECTIONIST.

It is reported that His Excellency the Viceroy has heard that many revolutionaries are taking refuge in Hongkong, and that, owing to the short distance between Canton and here he is afraid that the insurgents may easily repeat their mischief in the near future. His Excellency has accordingly dispatched Court Councillor Ngai Hui, former director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese Section), and Commander Wu Keng King, to Hongkong, with the object of conferring with the Governor of Hongkong, as to the best measures to be taken in assisting the Canton authorities in the apprehension of such anarchists as may be hiding themselves in Hongkong.

MINISTRY AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy, regarding the rumour of the partition of China by foreign countries, as has appeared in the native press. The Ministry expressed surprise that the Chinese newspapers should have published the unfounded report that the Chinese Ministers at the Court of St. James and Paris had telegraphed to the Throne that foreign nations had convened a meeting in Paris, to consult as to the best way of dividing up China. That the newspapers should, in addition, have distributed hand-bills containing the unreliable report, and furthermore, that the Chinese should have held public meetings in this connection also called forth the Ministers' surprise and regret. The Ministry denies having received such report from the Chinese Ministers accredited to Great Britain and France, and is absolutely certain that no meeting regarding the partition of China has ever been held in Paris by the foreign nations. The Ministry concludes by saying that the unfounded report must have obtained its origin from the mischievous action of the insurrectionists who intended to mislead the people, and disturb the public peace. The Ministry asked the Viceroy to order all the newspapers in Kwangtung to insert corrections in their respective issues, in large characters. On receipt of the telegram, the Canton Viceroy instructed the Tantai of Consularity, who in turn has notified the Press Society in Canton of same.

THE PASSPORT QUESTION.

A Chinese merchant, who intended to visit America, applied to the customs for a passport from the American Consul. The Consul wrote a reply to the authorities of the Customs, saying that the issue of passports to Chinese merchants intending to go to America, will be suspended, pending the arrival of the commissioner despatched by the U.S. government to Canton, who will supervise the work of granting passports to such Chinese as come within the meaning of the "Exclusion Act." This will facilitate easy landing in America. The customs have notified the applicant and asked him to defer making his application until after the arrival of the American commissioner in Canton.

HEAVY RAINS.

At 6 p.m. yesterday, a severe squall attended with heavy rain, swept Canton, and inflicted some damage on buildings. A house in Kwong Ngar Lane, Sai Kwon, collapsed, and a neighbouring one followed almost immediately. It is not known at present whether there were any fatalities.

POLICE COURT.

Last Friday night Chief Excise Officer, G. Haggarth, arrested a Chinese in Belcher Street, for selling a quantity of prepared opium, and also for selling opium to which a false trade description had been attached, with the intent to defraud the opium farmer.

To-day the prisoner was brought up at the magistracy and dealt with on both charges.

For selling prepared opium, he was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or go to prison for a month, with hard labour, and on the second he was sentenced to three months' hard labour without the option of a fine.

THE ANTI-MANCHU FEELING.

CANTON WILL "HIDE HER TIME."

Writing on the anti-Manchu feeling prevalent to-day, the "Shanghai Mercury" says:— "We see their descendants, degenerate and more or less despicable, to-day. But the physical despotism which took the place of the moral autonomy to which the Chinese were accustomed was nowhere more cordially hated than in Canton and the south generally. As early as the beginning of the seventeenth century the Triad secret society, virulently anti-Manchu, had been formed. And it must be confessed that the Cantonese had grounds for their rebellious feelings. They had held out longer than the rest of the country and they left the heel of the conqueror with greater force. It was all the more galling that they had been vanquished by those who were certainly their inferiors in all but one quality, the fighting quality. The Chinese were morally superior, and intellectually far ahead. As time went on it was found that while the Chinese had to slave hard to pass examinations, the Manchus, ignorant and lazy, got his post by right of birth. The riches wrung from the produce of the south made their rulers lazier. Corruption followed; Chinese principles were violated in every direction; extortion led to tyranny, and tyranny to rebellion of the Taiping type.

To this day the anti-Manchu feeling has never been permitted to die out in Canton, this animosity has militated not a little against the appointment of Southern men to high posts. Comparison of the numbers taken from the various provinces will show that the south has been markedly dangerous. All this naturally acts and reacts, and as the Cantonese and Fokienese are amongst the most capable men of China, the matter is one of grave import. But if Canton is wise, she will quietly bide her time. At present, judging from the information at our disposal, we are face to face with a rebellion only, and that not of first-rate importance. There is, however, in progress one of the few, and that the most fundamental, of Chinese revolutions. It is making its way rapidly when judged by Chinese standards, but if left alone, as we sincerely hope it will be, it will prove to be of that evolutionary type with which we are familiar in British history, and will thus prove only a readjustment to suit a new environment. All who wish well to China should do their utmost to gain for her time and opportunity for this essential advance. With it her rise is sure: Without it her political destiny is doomed."

CORONATION FUND.

FURTHER LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is a further list of subscribers to the Coronation Celebration Fund:—

H.E. Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
D.S.O.	\$100
M. Reader Harris	5
Leung Wing Cheung	5
Mak Ping	3
Wong Ping	2
Li Fuk Tsau	2
L. C. de Roza	1
Ip Pak Shan	1
Mak Yan	1
Li Hing Mi	1
Cheng Yan	1
Wo Yuk Su	1
Wing Shu Fan	1
Wong Chak Nam	1
Ho Tso Shing	1
Lu Keang Chee	1
Lee Mun Po	1
Un Heng Fan	1
H. Yacobi	1
Lo Fuk Tsung	1
Chan Yan	1
C. A. Almaraz	1
J. M. G. Silva	1
Akbar Khan	1
To Ting Kwok	1

Money and securities to the value of over £200, it was reported at the Board of Guardians, Whitechapel, London, was found in the house of an old woman who wished to enter the local almshouse.

THE H.K. & S. BANK
SHARES CASE.

JUDGMENT TO-DAY.

Tuesday afternoon the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, gave judgment in the case of Chan Un Ying v. Chan Wong Shi and Chan Wai Chi, which had been brought in order to determine whether Chan Wai Chi, or through him the mortgagee Ho Man was entitled to the possession of 24 shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation now in the possession of J. H. Soth, the receiver in the estate, and as to whether the defendant is entitled to the possession of 12 new shares in the same corporation.

The facts disclosed in evidence were that a man named Chan King Ting died on July 1st, 1900, and by his will appointed his executrix Wong Shi executrix. Part of the estate left by the testator consisted of 24 shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Towards the end of 1901 those shares were transferred by the executrix to Wai Chi in part payment of moneys advanced to the estate by Wai Chi. Early in 1907 Wai Chi became the registered owner of the Bank shares, and in September, 1908, in security for a loan of \$11,000 Wai Chi deposited these shares with Ho Man. On the 13th February, 1909, an originating summons was issued, Chan Un Ying being the plaintiff and the only defendant, being Wong Shi. Four days afterwards application was made ex parte to his Lordship, and an order was made thereon calling upon Wai Chi to deliver up the 24 shares of which he had been for two years registered owner. At that time Wai Chi was not a party to the case. The next step was on February 19th, when Wai Chi was served with the order to deliver up the shares, and he produced them and handed them over to the receiver.

His Lordship in a written judgment stated that he had said more than once that he had little sympathy with a Chinese who when he came of age sought to disturb the family arrangements which had been carried on by the guardians and head of the family in accordance with Chinese custom and to apply to it the more rigorous rules of English law. Still if it was a case to which English law applied and the conduct of those in charge of the property was clearly proved to have been contrary to English law, then he must enforce the law. The issue was directed to ascertaining whether Chan Wai Chi was entitled to 24 shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. These were admittedly part of the estate of the father Chan King Ting and now stood registered in the name of Chan Wai Chi in the Bank's register. It was admitted that they were transferred to him by Chan Wong Shi. Chan King Ting was a wealthy Chinese with a large family and left a large estate. The family seemed to have lived in luxury, spending more than the income of the estate. The widow, Chan Wong Shi, managed the estate. His Lordship had no doubt that Chan Wai Chi financed the family and at the time when his advances had reached about \$20,000 Wong Shi, as she said, transferred these shares to him in payment. Now Wai Chi said that he could not be called upon to replace those shares in the estate because he was the registered owner of them. His Lordship had little doubt that the shares in question were lent to him to raise the money he wanted for his business. His decision therefore would be that Chan Wai Chi was not entitled to retain the shares and he must return them to the estate together with the 12 new shares, receiving the amount he paid for these new shares. The Registrar would report to the dividends and adjust the account for them and interest on the amount paid. Costs would follow the judgment. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. Davis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for Chan Wai Chi and Ho Man, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Britton and Hett, appeared for Chan Un Ying.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
WASTING TIME.

Friday morning at the Criminal Sessions, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, Chi Tin was arraigned on charges of unlawfully and maliciously wounding, and secondly with unlawfully and maliciously doing grievous bodily harm, to Kwang Yu.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. A jury was empanelled of the following:—S. D. Hickie, S. P. Jendell, E. A. Bauman, R. S. Scudmore, H. M. Silva, R. P. Phillips, and W. Patterson.

The Attorney General, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, said that the word "grievous bodily harm" meant, in law, any harm which interfered with the health or comfort of the person who received it. Kwang Yu was in the kitchen of his own house when the prisoner came in and offered to fight him. He got a chopper and went for complainant with it, and chopped him. Prisoner admitted hitting the complainant but not with a chopper because he had been disarmed. It was a stool that he used.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The Chief Justice remarked that the case ought not to have been brought to the sessions, but that it should have been dealt with by the magistrates.

The Attorney General said that he would send one case back and thought they would complain if I had sent too many.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Li Cheung pleaded guilty to being concerned with others, not in custody, in assaulting a woman with intent to rob.

The Attorney General said that the prisoner and others went to a woman's house and threatened her with a knife, demanding money. She, however, made a noise and they ran off. Prisoner was arrested a few days later from information received. He admitted it on arrest, at the Police Court, and now pleaded guilty.

The Chief Justice: I don't think this is a case in which I can apply the ordinance. I shall not apply the "cat." The original ordinance remains, does it not?

The Attorney General:—I have not got the amending ordinance.

The Chief Justice: I have got it. I can still administer the birch?

The Attorney General:—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship (to the prisoner):—By pleading guilty you have saved yourself from the "cat." You are sentenced to five years' hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch.

THEFT OF TOBACCO.

Leung Tak, Ip Sing, Leung Lai and Lai Chai were charged with breaking and entering a godown and stealing two bales of tobacco.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster stated that on the morning of May 7th, the police received certain information and went to Circular Pathway, from where they could see the godown. On arrival they saw the four prisoners carrying bales from the godown and arrested them. They also discovered that the padlocks of the godown had been forced. The owner of the truck which was used to carry the tobacco away said it was taken away without his knowledge. The prisoners admitted carrying the tobacco away, but said they were perfectly innocent agents who were engaged by a man dressed in white clothes. The Attorney General said he hoped to satisfy the jury beyond all doubt that the prisoners were guilty, and that they went to the godown with the deliberate intention of stealing the tobacco.

After hearing the evidence of a number of witnesses, the jury found the prisoners guilty.

His Lordship sentenced each prisoner to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

Ho Yuk Ting, Wo Piu and Luk Yam Po, well-dressed Chinese, were charged with the larceny of a quantity of ginseng, valued at \$1,050, on the 20th April.

The Attorney General said that the prisoners in the case were charged with stealing ginseng, to the value of over \$1,000, which had never been recovered. On

April 20th the first two prisoners went to the King Yuen Hong shop in Connaught Road and asked the master the cost of ginseng. He told them the price, and it was understood that it should be a cash transaction. As the master of the shop did not know them, he sent a folk with the prisoners to Arnold Karberg's shop where they had said the money should be paid over in the comprador's department. When they got there they had a cup of tea together, after which the third prisoner came into the room. Prisoner No. 1 told No. 3 to make an account. The second prisoner took the ginseng upstairs to weigh it. As he did not come down, the first prisoner went upstairs to find him, leaving No. 3 along with the folk. As the other two did not return, and as the shopkeeper denied that the prisoners had anything to do with Arnold Karberg's, the folk arrested the third prisoner and made him take him where he could find the other two who, on being found, tried to get away. They were arrested, however, but the ginseng was never recovered. Apparently the ginseng had been taken up by one set of stairs, and brought down another way.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

Each prisoner received a sentence of 3 years' hard labour.

CHARGED BY A DETECTIVE.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, L. Shing was charged with attempted robbery.

The jury empanelled were:—W. M. Humphreys (foreman), J. M. Brimmo, V. F. Soares, E. H. Pond, J. C. Roberts, H. Pearce and A. H. Howitt.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, Jr.), said the prisoner was charged with having, on the 25th April, on board the steamship Japan while in Hongkong harbour, attempted to rob another man, with violence. The story was told by the complainant, but was not supported by any evidence. He would tell them that he was on the s.s. Japan on the day named going back to Singapore. He was a detective in the employ of the Singapore Government, and was returning by the Japan after a visit to Hongkong. On the way up to Hongkong by the Gregory Apear he saw the prisoner on the same vessel. On the 25th April he was on board the Japan looking for a place in which to put his luggage. He suddenly found himself seized from behind by three or four persons, and he was thrown to the deck. He recognised three of the men, one of whom was the prisoner, but the other two had not been arrested. He would tell them that the prisoner tried to get a ring, valued at \$13, from his finger. He got it in his teeth, and tried to tear it off. His arms were cut in the struggle.

The prisoner's statement was that he and other passengers were accused of being luggage thieves, and on that account they were arrested, but were afterwards discharged. The detective could not find a place for his luggage on the Japan, and that was the cause of the disturbance.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

CHARGE OF MAN-

SLAUGHTER.

Cheng Fuk was charged with manslaughter on the 21st of April on the s.s. Kwong-wai.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Sir Henry Berkeley said the prisoner was charged with having caused the death of a man on board the steamer Kwong-sai by blows which ruptured the spleen. It appeared that the prisoner and some other coolies were coming down from Canton. The deceased man was also on board, and a quarrel arose between the coolies. The deceased was accused of being a kidnapper of coolies. The result was a row, and witnesses would tell the jury that they saw the deceased struck several times by the prisoner. The row was quelled, and all the passengers landed, but the deceased had to be taken to the hospital a few hours afterwards, where he died. It was presumed that one of the blows received in the trouble caused the death of the deceased.

Prisoner was found not guilty and discharged.

AMERICAN COMMENTS
ON STANDARD OIL
DISSOLUTION.

The "Manila Times," dealing with the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust, says:—"In order to permit the company to fairly wind up its affairs the court directed that the period of dissolution be extended to six months, instead of 30 days as directed by the lower court. The decision was sharply reflected in the stock markets but its effect was largely minimized by the fact that for some months the markets have not been speculative to any material extent."

The outcome of the case is counted as a great victory for the administration. Attorney General Wickham having personally presented the cause of the government when the case was re-heard by the Supreme Court in January. The officials of the Standard Oil company have not indicated what they will do.

This judgment is one of the most important ever rendered by the high court of the United States and will unquestionably be far-reaching in its effect. The action of the government was directed to the character and methods of the corporation, being contended that it was a combination in restraint of trade and characterized by other illegality in method toward the trade and toward its competitors. The inquiry and argument dealt with all these phases and the judgment, from which there is no appeal, means that the company as now formed must pass out of existence. Of course the business, personnel and property of the company cannot be destroyed by the decision but what will be done with them remains to be seen. The strongest probability is that another company, drawn upon lines within the law as laid down by the courts, will be formed to take them over.

The decision has been awaited with the keenest interest in larger business circles in the United States because upon it depends the fate of many of the larger trusts and combinations. Nearly all of the latter have been operated on the general lines followed by the defendant company in this action and in two or three instances they are already before the courts. The judgment is the hardest blow ever given to the trusts and means that they must change their methods, if not their morale.

MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court Friday, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Chan So, master of the motor launch Apenrade, was charged with unlawfully failing to keep to his own starboard side of the southern fairway in Victoria Harbour, on the 14th inst. Evidence in support of the charge was given by Alfred Patterson, P.C. 24, and the magistrate dismissed the charge against the defendant with a caution. However, he was ordered to undergo a further examination before his certificate was returned. There was no previous conviction against him.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

The following further subscriptions have been received by the Coronation Celebrations Committee:

Asiatic Petroleum Co. \$1,000
Aagaard Thorson & Co. 100
Francisco A. Gomes 50

CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 17.

A rumour has been current here for the last few days that a general rising was contemplated and as a consequence, a large number of residents are leaving daily for Hongkong and Macao. It is reported that a large number of detectives have been sent to Hongkong by the Canton authorities for the purpose of watching the movements of the anarchists hiding there. According to information received from them, most of the anarchists have gone to Singapore and Annam. His Excellency the Viceroy was very much surprised to hear of the exodus, as, in his opinion, Canton is strongly guarded and is capable of dealing with any outbreak. It is quite impossible for the anarchists to attempt a second rising considering the large number of naval and military forces which have been mobilized for the purpose of giving protection. His Excellency has instructed the officials in charge of the various police stations to go round to pacify the people and tell them not to be misled by unfounded rumours. Yesterday the city gates were suddenly closed for a while and then re-opened again. Needless to say the people were thrown into a state of excitement by the action of the authorities in Canton closing the gates. However, nothing has happened so far. The same afternoon, Admiral Li Chun gave a grand reception at the Naval Headquarters, and nearly all the foreign Consuls at Shanghai were present. At the time of writing everything is quiet.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT
BANKRUPTCY.CHARGE OF FORGERY
AND FRAUD.

At the Magistracy Thursday afternoon—before Mr. J. R. Wood—Ngo Tse Sui, a bankrupt, was brought up on sixteen charges of fraud. The first charge was to the effect that he had forged certain writings purporting to be the account of the Kwong Mow of Norfolk in the output debit book of the Wo Sang Cheung Shing Kee firm for 1910 and also the account of the said firm in the output, debts book of the Wo Sang firm for 1909, with intent to defraud and that he had falsely and deceitfully uttered the said accounts of the Kwong Mow with intent to defraud. There were twelve other charges of forgery. Defendant was also charged with falsification of accounts and failure to produce certain books relative to the bankruptcy proceedings.

A plea of not guilty was tendered. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Leo d'Almada for the defence.

Mr. Shenton, in opening the case for the prosecution, said he would deal first with the forgery cases and would prove that the forgeries were actually in the handwriting of the defendant. The forgeries were of this nature. The debts of the Wo Sang firm had been entered in the books in due course, and the forgery consisted of the addition of an extra Chinese character to the totals of certain of these debts, by which means \$10 became \$100, and \$100 became \$1,000, thus increasing the liabilities of the debtor firm. At the end of 1910 the output, debts book showed debts due to a certain firm. Suppose a debt was incurred by the firm in 1905 the details of that debt—a description of goods, for instance—would be entered in the debts book—but in the debts book for 1906 there would be only a simple entry that the firm owed so much money to such and such a firm; and so on from year to year right down to 1910. The defendant was also charged with failing to produce the required balance sheets and the output, debts books as well as with entering fictitious losses and falsification of the books.

Evidence was then called and the case was afterwards adjourned.

At the Magistracy, Friday morning, a live duck figured as a "promotion" in a larceny case, and disturbed the wonted serenity of the Courts by its raucous quacking.

OUR LETTER BOX.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE RUBBER MARKET.

Sir,—In your issue of last night I read a statement published in a London paper "Public Opinion" respecting the outlook for rubber companies, which were formed after the "boom" and which Sir John Milbank, Bart., V.C., says cannot be productive until, say, six years from the time of the formation of the Company.

I was very interested in reading the ideas contained in those remarks, the more so, having more than six months ago formed very similar opinions myself in respect to the numerous companies that have been formed for the cultivation of this most valuable commercial product.

The position of the companies alluded to above, presented itself to me, somewhat as follows:

Taking the six years as presented to us by him and assuming for the sake of argument, that a company was formed with a capital of \$200,000, and that before the estate could produce rubber to place on the various markets of the world, a period of four years must elapse, it would not be, I think, unreasonable to assume the following figures.

Loss of interest for four years at six per cent. per annum, would amount to \$48,000 and cost of labour, salaries, equipment, &c., could be taken at about 12 per cent. per annum, extending over four years, and would amount to, say, \$96,000, leaving a balance available after four years of \$56,000 remaining out of the capital of \$200,000.

To be a remunerative investment to the shareholders, the company would have to pay, for the remaining two years, dividends at the rate of thirty-six per cent. The shareholders would then be in a fair position, financially, as well as the company, provided that the company was able to continue paying good dividends, and to increase its capital.

The above, however, does not provide against contingencies, inseparable from all agricultural pursuits, whether they be in the East or West.

I think, Sir, that if the figures I have given above, can be regarded as reasonable, and I do not think that they are much inflated, if at all, then many of the rubber companies which have been put on the market, but whose productive period has not yet arrived, will not prove to be the sound investment claimed for them by the promoters.

The value of Para rubber appears to be still on the decline, according to the quotations in the newspapers, and it is not given to us to know how far we are from the bottom, but with the expectation of the increase of supplies, and the companies above named approaching nearer to their producing period, it is not easy to see how there can be any material rise in prices for this commodity in the near future.

I am, &c.,

PARA.

TO CHECK CRIME.

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG
AND CANTON VICEROY.

We have received the following letter from the Hongkong Colonial Secretary's Office "for our information":—

"When the Governor of Hongkong (Sir Frederick Lugard) paid his official visit to the Viceroy of Canton on March 24th last he suggested to His Excellency that co-operation and mutual assistance would be advantageous to both Governments in many matters, and especially in checking crime. The Viceroy cordially agreed and later sent Mr. Wei Han to discuss in detail the various suggestions made by the Governor. On his return to Canton he laid these suggestions before the Viceroy, and he yesterday again visited the Colony and called on the Governor to convey to him the Viceroy's entire concurrence in them. It is hoped that this new departure may result in facilitating the suppression of armed robbery, kidnapping, and lesser forms of crime, and may also promote the interests of both Governments in other directions."

SUMMARY COURT.

Several cases were mentioned at the Summary Court Friday morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

A SCHOOLMASTER'S CLAIM.

Mr. Gardiner mentioned the case in which Thos. O'Kane is claiming \$400 odd from the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Company, and asked for a day to be fixed. He informed His Lordship that it was the case which had been before the Full Court. It was a very old case.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant company, and agreed that a date should be fixed.

His Lordship: Will it finish in a morning?

Mr. Kong Sing: No.

The case was fixed for Monday, the 12th June.

AN ABSENTEE.

The case was mentioned in which Wm. O. Jack & Co. brought an action against Ah Ling for the recovery of \$513.75.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Willson defended.

Mr. Gardiner asked for an early day, as his client was going away. Mr. Willson said his client was in Canton, and for that reason he asked for the case to be fixed later on.

Mr. Gardiner said he thought his client would be here for three weeks.

The case was fixed for 1st June.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

AT WONGNEICHEUNG GAP.

Fau Man, a fish-monger residing at a marsh at Lau Nai Wan, reports to the police that at 4 p.m. Thursday, while on his way from Vanchai to Stanley at the top of Wongneicheung Gap, he was stopped by two men, one armed with a chopper and the other with a dagger. The robbers threatened him and demanded his money. This he did, and handed over the sum of 79 cents. After this, a friend of his came along and the robbers succeeded in getting \$9.55 from him. They then cleared off in the direction of Wongneicheung. The police have been furnished with a description of the highwaymen, and steps are being taken to secure their arrest.

INTERCLUB BOWLING.

The first monthly handicap rolled once across the English and Gorman Alleys terminated on Tuesday as follows:—

O. Koenig 1340, 220, 1590; H. Warrsloh 1314, 220, 1534; *Th. Christini 1317, 180, 1417; *O. Meyer 1449, 40, 1489; *P. R. Wolf 1487, —, 1487; Chr. Gregeren 1290, 180, 1470; P. Warbrook 1419, 40, 1459; *O. Wiesinger 1318, 140, 1458; *E. Haasemann 1324, 130, 1454; *H. Humphreys 1314, 130, 1444; F. Matson 1214, 220, 1434; C. H. Gale 1205, 220, 1425; *P. W. Goldring 1273, 140, 1413; H. Eggers 1052, 350, 1402; *H. Van Zuylen 1252, 140, 1392; A. B. Pollock 1139, 250, 1389; *F. Martin 1342, 40, 1382; *P. Kunze 1302, 80, 1389; G. Schroeter 1117, 250, 1307; W. Zschellitzsky 1221, 140, 1361; *O. Wagner 1355, —, 1355; O. Hechtel 954, 400, 1354; F. Eberius 1079, 250, 1320; F. A. Biden 881, 400, 1281; C. Jeffries 805, 400, 1205.

*Signifies also rolled for the Championship conditions of which are not aggregate of the first 3 rolls across on both alleys on the days appointed between May and October inclusive.

The first figures are the net scores; the second handicap and the third gross score. In the net score the numbers count on both alleys.

The following have also entered for the Championship:

J. Hooper R.O. Hutcheson
J. H. Kemp R.O. Hutcheson

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Interclub Practice Match—"An

Eleven v. Another Eleven" to be played to-morrow at 2 p.m.

The following have also been selected to play for "An Eleven":—C. T. Hose, G. A. Cooke, R.N., W. Waterhouse, Corpl. Dempsey, K.O.Y.L.I., Lt. Wiltshire, R.A., R. P. Thurstfield, M. M. Maas, D. E. Donnelly, Lt. N. J. Williams, A.S.C., R. J. Saunders, A. A. Claxton.

To play for "Another Eleven":—A. C. E. Elborough, T. E. Pearce, Corpl. Taverner, T. J. de Rome, Capt. D. Clapham, R.A., H. R. Makin, H. Griffin, Capt. G. E. Garnett, R.A., Lt. H. G. Baginall, R.A., Rev. S. W. Payne, R. Featonby.

OUT LETTER BOX.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In the issue Friday morning of the "Hongkong Daily Press," there is published a report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, in the course of which a Bill was introduced to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance 1896 by providing that every tin, or other receptacle, containing condensed skimmed milk shall bear a label with the words "not suitable for the feeding of infants under one year of age, printed in English and Chinese in large type." It was proposed by the Attorney General that this Bill should be passed at once, and immediately become law.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock very properly pointed out that similar legislation had not been enacted in England where "they are very strict in their tests and ideas in these matters" and he submitted that "no sufficient case has been shown at present why we should go ahead of the Home legislation."

The Attorney General stated that the object of the Bill was to prevent infant mortality. He must necessarily have meant mortality amongst Chinese infants in the Colony whose parents are unable to afford to give their children a better article of food than skimmed milk. The proposed legislation is therefore ostensibly intended to prevent the purchase by Chinese parents of condensed skimmed milk for the purpose of feeding their unweaned babies, amongst whom it is suggested that there is much mortality consequent upon their being so fed. Not a single instance, however, has been put forth where the decrease of a Chinese infant is suspected to have been caused by its being fed on condensed skimmed milk; nor does it appear that any endeavour has been made to ascertain whether any unweaned Chinese infants actually are, or have been, fed on that article. Were such an endeavour made it would doubtless be found that in every instance when it is possible for a Chinese mother of the poorer classes to nurse her infant at her own breast, she does so; and in the few instances when it is not possible, if she or the infant's father cannot afford to procure even condensed skimmed milk, the child will be fed on a pap of rice and water—a mixture far less nutritious than condensed skimmed milk.

On the question whether or not the use of condensed skimmed milk as food for infants is injurious the opinions of the medical advisers of the Government differ from those of some of the leading medical practitioners in the Colony, of long experience. The latter, of course, agree that the absence of a sufficient percentage of fatty matter in skimmed milk, renders it less suitable for infants than whole milk, but they also agree that it is by no means injurious, and is far more suitable than the rice pap, or other stuff, which would be used in its stead by parents who were unable to afford to buy whole milk.

In this connection it may be as well to refer to the opinions of two eminent men in England on the subject of condensed skimmed milk. One of them, Dr. Band, has stated:—"In answer to the enquiry as to my opinion of the value of condensed separated milk as a food, I have no hesitation in stating that it is very valuable as a flesh-forming and muscle and bone making food, in consequence of the large proportion of nitrogenous material which it contains." I consider the out-cry and opposition which has been raised against it to be absolutely unreasonable. During my experience of nearly 20 years as surgeon to the out-patients at Westminster Hospital I treated thousands of children suffering from eczema, rickets, and other diseases of malnutrition. Many of those poor children would no doubt have grown up healthy and strong had the mothers been able to obtain a cheap and efficient adjunct to the bread-and-butter diet in the shape of condensed separated milk."

Another, Sir C. A. Cameron, O.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., D.P.H., &c., has stated:—"I have been asked to express my opinion as to the nutritional value of separated milk, and I have no hesitation in stating that I con-

sider it very valuable food. I do not for a moment pretend that separated milk is equal to whole milk, but it is, nevertheless, a valuable and easily digestible food. The want of fat in separated milk can be made up for by using fats from other sources. For the poor, separated milk and cheaper fatty substances such as 'dripping' and margarine form economical and nutritious aliments."

The following statements of Mr. E. Bannister, F.I.C., F.O.S., may also be referred to:—"Interested persons have tried to raise a prejudice against the use of separated skim milk, and have even gone out of their way to use ratepayers' money for circulating statements which are not true. To establish a plausible foundation for this attack on condensed skim milk it is necessary to assume that it is given as an entire food for infants, and that to obtain the necessary quantity of fat for normal nutrition untold quantities of this milk would have to be consumed. The writer of such nonsense overlooks the fact that a nurse is endowed with common sense, and that an infant can only take a certain quantity of liquid at a time."

There can be no doubt whatever that whole milk is better than skimmed; but there can be equally no doubt that the Chinese themselves are fully aware that an article for which they pay 20 cents is not a quarter as good in quality as an article for which they are charged \$1. In this respect the poor class of Chinese are probably possessed of more sense than the poor classes in Europe; and, as the Hon. Mr. Pollock put it, if the Home Government has not considered it necessary to warn the English poor that skimmed milk is not sufficiently nutritious for their infants, or that a porter-house steak at least once a week is more nutritious for their older children than scrag-end of mutton, it is difficult to understand why we should consider it necessary to so warn the Chinese of this Colony.

It seems to me that the only effect of the proposed legislation, if it be made law, will be to seriously interfere with a legitimate trade in the Colony, and, in a slight degree, to increase infant mortality. The placing on tins of condensed skimmed milk of the words, in conspicuous Chinese characters, "not suitable for the feeding of infants" will almost necessarily create a belief in the minds of Chinese that the article is actually injurious, and they will reason that if it is bad for their children it is likely to be worse for themselves. Thus, the trade in tins of condensed skimmed milk will decline to practically nothing. And, as the few unweaned infants, who cannot be nursed by their own mothers, must be fed, they will probably be given a pap of rice and water, which is far less likely to keep them alive than condensed skimmed milk would be.

Some benefit may possibly accrue to the manufacturers of, and dealers in, whole condensed milk only, but such benefit would probably not amount to much, for, at the present time, all those who can afford to get whole milk, procure it in preference to the cheaper and inferior article. Those who cannot afford to purchase whole milk will not find their pecuniary condition improved by a further depression in the trade of the Colony.

It is perhaps only fair to state that I have been consulted in this matter on behalf of the manufacturers of, and dealers in, tins of condensed skimmed milk, and may therefore be considered to be biased in their favour.

Yours, etc.

C. D. WILKINSON.

King Haakon of Norway has consented to become patron of the Norse-Scottish section of the Scottish National Exhibition.

Plague has broken out at Soronhaya, and a total of one hundred and fifty-three cases of plague have occurred in Java.

A wedding will be solemnized at St. John's Cathedral on the 7th of June at 4 o'clock p.m. of Capt. C. H. Douglas St. Clair, A.B.C., and Miss Agatha Mary Jacks.

THE CENSUS.

19th inst.
The premises formerly occupied by the Crown Solicitor at the Supreme Court have now been fitted up as the census office. Here the work of tabulating the census returns will be commenced on Monday next by a staff of specially engaged clerks to the number of twenty, under the supervision of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse. Meanwhile the distribution of census schedules is proceeding apace and by to-morrow every household in the Colony will have been served with a copy of the blank-form in English or Chinese. When filled in the schedules should contain a record of every person resident in the Colony to-morrow night.

On Sunday morning the enumerators will set about the task of collecting the schedules, and, as each one is taken in, the total number of males and females resident in every house will be entered in a book; so that in the course of about a week afterwards the census officer should be in a position to publish what are known as the preliminary figures regarding population.

The books and schedules will be deposited at the census office and the returns will then be tabulated according to nationality. To facilitate this part of the work, Mr. Wodehouse had followed the practice adopted in the Indian census taking; of using different coloured cards for each nationality. On these cards is copied the particulars given on the schedule with reference to each person. When this operation has been completed, the cards will be arranged according to colour and the final totals struck.

MARINE COURT.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Tuesday morning at the Marine Court, Kwok Kan, master of the steam launch Kam On, was charged with refusing to leave to on being ordered to do so by Police Launch No. 7. The man pleaded not guilty.

The police evidence was to the effect that they had a suspicion that Kam On was carrying more passengers than was legal, and that the suspicion was strengthened by the master's refusal to leave to.

Kwok Kan was convicted, the magistrate imposing a fine of thirty dollars with the option of two months' hard labour. The fine was paid.

The master of the launch Hot Lung was fined twenty-five dollars for making fast to the s.s. Benary while under way in the harbour. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

CANTON NEWS.

ECHOES OF THE OUTBREAK.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, May 18.

H. E. the Canton Viceroy has telegraphed to the military and naval authorities throughout the province stating that although the rising in Canton had been subdued, robberies in many parts of the province were still of common occurrence. His Excellency is afraid that the robbers might be incited to create trouble by the rebels at large and has accordingly instructed the officials to keep a sharp look out for the miscreants who are in the habit of spreading false rumours. On discovery they are to be beheaded for the serious crime of disturbing the public peace.

MACAO DELIMITATION.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE OPENED UP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, May 18th.

News has just reached here, that the Portuguese High Commissioner for the delimitation of the Macao boundary will soon arrive at Peking. H. E. Na Tung and the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs are busily engaged in inspecting the documents in connection with the Macao delimitation question. H. E. Chao Erh Him, the former Chinese Delimitation Commissioner and the Under-Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Chui Him, will open up negotiations with the Portuguese Commissioner as soon as he arrives.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The cases to be tried at the Criminal Sessions which start Wednesday are:—Wong Cheuk, alias Tsoi Tu, disobedience of order of banishment; Ng Fuk, kidnapping; So Sang, kidnapping and harbouring; Leung Sze, kidnapping; Lai Shan, forgery; Chuk Fut, Ming Chua, and Lam Lung, larceny from a godown; Liu Kum Fat, forgery; Cho Tin, wounding; Lam I, Wong Sze, kidnapping; Li Shing, attempted robbery; Li Cheung, robbery; Cheung Fuk, manslaughter; Ip Shing, Leung Lai and Sin Tsai, larceny from a godown; Ho Yuk Ting, Wu Pin and Luk Yam Po, larceny; Li Hon Chi, offences under Ordinance 15, 1907.

POLICE COURT.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland Friday morning a Chinese coolie was charged, at the instance of Mr. R. Packham, cargo superintendent of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., with stealing a quantity of bark from the company's godowns. The defendant was caught in the act by Mr. Packham. It appears that there have been systematic thefts of this kind going on. Coolies, who know the run of the godowns, strip the bark off timber landed from vessels alongside, thus causing a discrepancy in the measurement of the logs that is only discovered when delivery of the timber is taken. The case was remanded in the absence of a necessary witness.

Three Chinamen were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the kidnapping of a boy from Cheung Sai Wan on the 10th inst. The case was remanded.

For breaking into a stall in Triangle Street, Wanchai, last night and stealing \$2 worth of cigarettes and sweets, a Chinaman, Tsoi Fat, was this morning sentenced by Mr. Hazeland to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks. The burglar was caught red-handed by a Chinese detective.

A Chinaman was charged with preparing opium in No. 52 Quarry Bay and also with being in possession of 1 tael and 2 mace of prepared opium. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$100 or six weeks on the first charge and \$25 or two weeks' imprisonment on the second charge.

THE P. O. PROSECUTION.

This afternoon, the Chinaman Au Wing, who was brought before Mr. Hazeland yesterday charged with transmitting letters from the Colony otherwise than through the Post Office, also with using a \$1 postal stamp that had already been cancelled, was again before the Magistrate. The hearing had been adjourned in order that expert evidence might be got as to whether the stamp had been cancelled.

The expert, Mr. Charles Pons, stated that he had 35 years' experience as a stamp collector and expert. The one-dollar stamp in question had, in his opinion, been originally cancelled with pen and ink and the cancellation marks afterwards removed by means of a nail. There were still traces of the pen mark on the stamp. The erasure was clumsily done.

The accused adhered to his previous statement that the soiled condition of the stamp was due to its having been left in his clothes while those were being washed. He said he wanted to call as a witness the man who bought the stamp for him and the case was adjourned to allow him an opportunity to find this witness.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon, the hearing was continued of the case in which Ngo Tze Sau, a bankrupt, is charged with forgery on thirteen counts and also with falsification of accounts and failure to produce certain books relative to the bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton is conducting the prosecution and Mr. Leo d'Almeida the defence.

Further evidence was taken and the case was again adjourned.

GENERAL ANDERSON TO VISIT PHILIPPINES.

POLO TEAM GOING DOWN.

His Excellency Major-General C. A. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, with Captain J. Simonds, A.D.C., are leaving for Manila on Saturday by the s.s. Zafiro on a visit to the Philippine Islands, where they will be the guests of the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, the Governor-General, at his residence at Baguio. The trip will last a fortnight.

When General Anderson accepted the Governor-General's invitation to visit the Philippines, he was asked to bring a polo team down with him if possible and H.E. has now managed to get a fairly representative army team together, although one or two of our best Service players are unable to accept a place. The team chosen is as follows:—

Captain Agz,
Captain Mallinson, K.O.Y.L.I.,
Captain Hughes,
Captain Crawford, H.K.S.B.R. C.A.
Though the team may not be strong enough to regain the laurels lost by Hongkong during the Manila Carnival, they should put up a fair show against their formidable opponents in the islands.

PRESENTATIONS IN HONGKONG.

In the Chaplain's Room at the Naval Yard on Tuesday evening five very interesting presentations were made to five European members of the staff, who to-day sailed for home on the s.s. Sicilia.

Mr. E. Carter presided over the gathering and in eulogistic terms spoke of those to whom they would shortly say, "Good-bye." Those who were leaving were Messrs. G. Hill (inspector of boiler makers), W. F. Taylor (draughtsman), W. Budden (first grade writer), Woolley and Snowden (U. S. O. Department).

Messrs. Chapman, Diggins, Pollett and Wolf made the presentations, as representing the various departments, and they all referred to the very happy associations that had existed amongst them.

Mr. Taylor was also the recipient of a pendant in the form of gold cash, subscribed for by his pupils in the evening school—pupils whose education he undertook three years ago on his arrival in the Colony.

Mr. Taylor, it is well-known, was a very enthusiastic volunteer and was a capital shot. He won the Volunteer Challenge cup two years in succession, and was one of the representatives of Hongkong in interport shooting.

CANTON RAILWAY.

Peking, May 9.

An Imperial Edict issued to-day decides that all railways in China, the construction of which was begun within the last three years, but had not yet been finished, as well as all trunk railways to be built in China in future, must be State railways.

A further Edict insists on the acceleration of a conclusion of the international loan to be given for the construction of the Railway Lines from Canton to Hankow and from Hankow to Chingtung, the capital of the Province of Szechuan.

GOING THE ROUNDS.

In the columns of our junior morning contemporary to-day there appears an article under the heading of "Tropical Life, Hongkong's Immunity from Sickness," the authorship of which our contemporary credits to the "Pork Pioneer" of Taping in the Federated Malay States. As a matter of fact, the article in question appeared originally as a leader in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of 2nd March, under the title of "European Folk in the Tropics."

The Honorary Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood and Clark, \$25; Hon. H. H. Gomerz, \$10; Mr. Leferts, \$10; Mr. L. Viera & Co., \$10; Mr. M. H. Ellis, \$5.

CORONATION CELEBRATION.

The following is a further list of subscriptions to the Coronation Celebration Fund:—

Banco de Iudo China	\$500
Mess. Maritimes Co.	300
Birrotto & Co.	250
Sonora & Co.	250
Noronha & Co.	250
Cruz Basto & Co.	250
Canton Insurance Office	250
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co.	250
China Fire Insurance Co.	250
J. R. Michael & Co.	100
J. Uhlmann & Co.	50
D. Sousa & Co.	50
Hongkong Printing Press	50
Hughes & Hough	50
S. Moutrie & Co.	25
F. A. Hazeland	25
Vieira & Co.	25
David Haskell & Co.	15
Gruen & Co.	10
L. Noronha	10
Eastern Printing Office	10
J. P. Braga	10
A. Ellis	10
C. A. Peel	10
H. W. Lester	5
E. Grant Smith	5
T. G. Weall	5
J. G. S. Gausdon	5
D. Harvey	5
Go. E. Laco	5
G. Morton Smith	5

DAY BY DAY.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a subscription of \$200 from Mr. Chan Sanfan.

The Exile Motor Garage has removed to larger premises, namely 33 and 35 Des Vaux Road, formerly occupied by the Hongkong Shoe Factory.

A sum of £1,000 has been given by the Shah of Persia towards the erection of a mosque in London for the use of Mohammedan residents and visitors.

Mr. E. P. S. Hooper of the Kobe Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is passing through Hongkong on his way to England on holiday.

The lecture which was announced last week to be given by the Rev. W. H. Foster Pezz at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on "Nansen's Farthest North" will be delivered on Thursday next.

Of a number of Chinese taken upon suspicion of being members of a secret society at Kiang, three headmen have been fined \$300 each, three discharged and the rest fined \$50 each.

Large numbers of coals are leaving for Manchuria by every vessel that sails from Chefoo and Tientsin. They are arriving at Hainy and Newchwang at the rate of over 500 a day.

The second meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will be held on Friday afternoon in the Happy Valley, weather permitting. A very interesting programme has been arranged.

Lady Lugard will sail for Japan on the 20th instant. She will be in residence in that country four months. She will be at Home for the last time this season on Friday, the 19th at 4.30 p.m.

At the Magistrate's Monday, Mr. F. A. Hazeland resumed his duties as Senior Magistrate, replacing Mr. E. K. Hallifax who now takes over the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Ben Line steamer "Ben Vorlich," from Hongkong, grounded on the Ridge Shoal in the English Channel on March 17, when bound for Antwerp, but was refloated without assistance or damage.

The subscription list which was opened on behalf of the wife of M. Vallon, the aviator who lost his life at Shanghai last week, is a long one. The total amount subscribed up to the 12th inst. was \$3,897.20.

The tennis team of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will play the Queen's College team on their own ground at Causeway Bay on Wednesday afternoon at 4.30. The games will be played under the auspices of the Hongkong Tennis League.

In view of the recent demonstrations which were carried out in the Colony with compressed oxygen and compressed acetylene, it is interesting to note that the Government has declared the above two articles to come under the heading of "Dangerous Goods" in addition to those specified in the Dangerous Goods Ordinance. Conditions of license to store compressed oxygen and acetylene are also published.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Herbert William Bird to be a member of the Authorized Architects' Committee vice Mr. Arthur Turner, resigned.

The wet weather has put a stop for the time being to lawn bowling. There is no League fixture now until Saturday, 27th inst., when the Police meet the Kowloon Club's team on the latter's ground.

We are officially informed that Pakhot has been declared an infected port. Plague is prevalent there, but no definite information has reached Hongkong as yet, as to the death rate, or the number of cases reported.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 15 of 1911.—An Ordinance to amend the Census Ordinance, 1911.

A Chinese suspect named Lim Tong, was ordered to find security to the tune of \$50, to be of good behaviour for six months, at Pokok recently. He was found in possession of burglarious implements, for which he could give no satisfactory accounts.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. inform us that the s.s. Manchuria sailed from San Francisco Tuesday for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila and will arrive here on June 16th.

The second performance of the Folies Friday was as successful as the first. The company was in fine form and from first to last held the audience. The "honso" was not as good as might have been expected, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in appreciation.

The new Post Office is gradually shedding the unsightly but necessary structures of the builders, and beginning to assume its proper aspect. From the harbour it has a most imposing appearance and is certainly an outstanding architectural feature of the Colony.

A notification appears in the current issue of the "Gazette" prohibiting for a further period of one year from the 28th of May, 1911, either to be exported from the Colony of Hongkong, or to be carried coastwise within the Colony, arms, ammunition, gunpowder, military and naval stores, sulphur and saltpetre.

A new cable, the Alexandra, which will open on the first of June in the premises previously occupied by the Netherlands Bank, will offer first class tiffin, dinners and light refreshments at the usual hours. A huge soda water fountain is to be installed, and the new venture, under the management of Mr. Markham, promises to be a success.

So far, no official reports have been made to the Police or the P.W.D. of any casualties resulting from the earthquake of Monday morning. The only damage that we have heard of consists of the fall of a pendant electrolite in a house at the Peak, the collapse of two or three old rafters in a dwelling in Clintown, and falls of wall-plaster in various parts of the city.

The heavy rains experienced in Canton recently have been responsible for the collapse of several houses. In one case six persons were buried under the debris. They were extricated alive though suffering from wounds and bruises. Four shops also collapsed but the inmates escaped. One man, however, was seriously injured and was treated in the Red Cross Society's Hospital.

The Mongolia, on arrival at Nagasaki, was detained at the Quarantine Station for disinfection—a case of small-pox having been discovered on board—the victim being a Chinese. The Mongolia also carried a large number of animals, bound for San Francisco, including orange, orange, piglets, negro apes, sun-bears and a python. These animals had been bought and purchased in Singapore and arrived in Hongkong on the "Kaga Maru"—being transhipped to the "Mongolia."

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\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

EAST NOTTS ELECTION.

PETITION DISMISSED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, May 19, 6.30 p.m.
The East Notts election petition has been dismissed.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.

THREATENED INTERNATIONAL STRIKE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, May 19, 6.30 p.m.
A secret date has been fixed for the commencement of an international shipping strike.

WRESTLING CHAMPIONS.

HACKENSCHMIDT TO MEET GOTCH.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, May 19, 6.30 p.m.
A wrestling championship match has been arranged between Hackenschmidt and Gotch.

The match will take place in Chicago in September next.

[The meeting between these two wrestlers will take place on September 7th.

In a recent interview Hackenschmidt stated that Gotch agreed to meet him at the Empire Club, Chicago, on Labour Day on condition that he got 20,000 dollars, win or lose.

"I have only one great ambition," says Hackenschmidt, "and that is to beat the American. If I do that nothing else matters.

I shall most likely start my training for this match with Gotch early in July and probably in England."

HOME RACING.

WIN FOR THE KING'S HORSE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, May 19, 6.30 p.m.

At the Doncaster Meeting to-day the Fitzwilliam Stakes race was won by His Majesty King George's horse Pintadeau.

King's First Victory on Turf.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 20, 7.10 a.m.

Pintadeau, owned by His Majesty King George V., won the Fitzwilliam Stakes amid great enthusiasm.

This is the King's first victory on the turf.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOKKAIDO ABLAZE.

TREMENDOUS LOSS REPORTED.

[THE "INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, May 20th.

A disastrous fire has broken out among the thick forests of Hokkaido.

The fire is raging furiously, working its way through the district, and defying all hope of control.

Numerous towns, villages, coal mines and forests have been destroyed.

The damage done cannot at present be estimated.

All Japanese panic-stricken.

[The term "Hokkaido" appears

to be used to designate the north part of the Japanese empire, i.e.

the island of Yezo, the southern half of Saghalien and the Kuriles,

so from the telegram the exact locality of the outbreak cannot be placed.]

WORLD'S NEWS.

REFORM IN CHINA.

Peking, May 15.—The Yuchiwan (Ministry of Posts and Communications) will take over the postal service on the 28th instant. It is hoped that a foreign chief will be given independent control. The staff otherwise desires to exclude foreigners and to replace them by unimpeachable Chinese. — N. C. D. News.

THE PEKING RACES.
Peking, May 14.—The Peking Races took place on Friday and Saturday, when the most successful of the ponies was Mr. H. Phillips's Spectre, ridden by Mr. Heard. He won the Maiden Stakes and the Champion Sweepstake, establishing a record for the latter event. — N. C. D. News.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

SUGGESTIONS TO PROMOTE TRADE.

The industrial development of China, though slow, is certainly progressing, and machinery makers would be well advised to pay careful attention to this market in the future. In order to further German trade it was suggested that (1) a German Technical School should be established in China, (2) Chinese students should be invited to attend German universities and technical schools, and (3) German manufacturers should appoint their own independent agents in China. — Borson Zeitung.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson's shipbuilding, now in port, brought from the North two more corridor carriages for the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. On her last voyage she brought three, while some five others have also been delivered. These carriages are being built by the Imperial Railways of North China at their works at Heisho, Chihli. The contract was secured at a very low figure.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RELIEF COLUMN BEYOND WIRELESS.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 19, 2.5 p.m.

A telegram from Paris reports that a wire from General Moinier is to the effect that the relief column had crossed the Becht river and would henceforth be beyond the reach of wireless. No news could therefore be expected from the column for several days.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 19, 2.5 p.m.

St. Petersburg reports that the Budget Committee of the Duma has adopted a Bill granting money to build four battleships for the Baltic Fleet.

ROOSEVELT'S CRITICISM OF ARBITRATION DRAFT.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 19, 2.5 p.m.

Ex-President Roosevelt, criticising President Taft's draft of an arbitration treaty, says that the American nation will not hasten to arbitration if some other nation insisted on forcing on them unwelcome immigrants.

KAISER'S INVITATION TO PRINCE OF WALES.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 20, 7.10 a.m.

The Kaiser has invited the Prince of Wales to visit Potsdam.

GENERAL BOISSET'S COLUMN NEAR FEZ.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 20th, 7.10 a.m.

Telegraphic communications state that General Boisset's column is within two days' march of Fez. The old town of Fez is believed to be in the hands of the insurgents.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

H.E. TUAN FANG APPOINTED RAILWAY MINISTER.

[THE "SHEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 19.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing H.E. Tuan Fang, former Viceroy of Chihli, as Director General (Railway Minister) of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow railways.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THRONE REGARDING RAILWAYS.

His Excellency the newly ap-

pointed Railway Minister has been instructed by the Throne to consult with the Viceroys of Szechuan, Kwangtung, Hupeh and the Governor of Hunan so as to push on with the construction of the railways.

The Board of Finance and the Board of Communications have instructed the superintendents of these two railways to proceed with the work as usual until the arrival of the Railway Minister. The present presidents, vice presidents and deputies of these railways have been instructed to become assistants to the New Railway Minister so as to facilitate the work of the railways.

RAILWAY LOAN NOT FIXED.

[THE "SHEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 19.

The \$60,000,000 loan for the development of the Canton-Hankow Railway is not quite fixed.

MINISTERS' DUTIES FIXED.

[THE "SHEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 19.

The responsibilities of the different ministers of the new Cabinet have been fixed. Prince Ching will be responsible for the supervision of general affairs, H.E. Na Tung responsible for foreign diplomatic affairs and H.E. Chai Shai Cheung will have charge of internal affairs.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

SMUGGLING AMMUNITION.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 19.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition smuggled into Peking have been discovered and the Government has stationed a large number of soldiers for the purpose of apprehending these smugglers, who are suspected to be anarchists.

GAMBLING REQUISITES PROHIBITED.

[THE "SHEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 19.

The Governor of Szechow has introduced strong measures prohibiting the people from buying and selling gambling requisites.

CHINA'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FOREIGN POWER.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 19.

A foreign Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs to the effect that his country will hold China responsible for any loss suffered by the merchants of his nationality through the steps taken by the Chinese Government in dealing with the revolutionaries.

PEOPLE'S OBJECTION.

[THE "SHEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 19.

A crowded meeting was held at the Provincial Assembly in Hunan in which the provincials, the gentry and several thousand people were present. They demanded their governor to take steps to prevent the Government from taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds.

On the morning of the 17th inst, the train of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (branch line) left Canton for Samsui and when it reached the vicinity of Tao-yuen Hill, the train was suddenly derailed. The axis of the wheels were damaged. Fortunately no passenger was injured. Assistance was then sought for by telephone and a train was despatched from Fatsan to transfer the passengers and luggage.

CANTON NEWS.

ANARCHISTS GIVE TROUBLE; TROOPS DISPATCHED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 19.

H. E. General Chun has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy regarding the movements of the anarchists. It is reported that the General has received information from his detectives, through Commander Wu-yin, that the leader of the anarchists, Cheung Lau Pua, who had raised a rebellion in Kwangsi some years ago, had held a private meeting in Kowloon to discuss the arrangements for an attempted rising in Weichow. The detectives further gathered the news that these anarchists had secretly smuggled into the districts of Kwai-shin and Pok-lo, over forty cases of white jackets, about twenty cases of red flags with white borders besides over one hundred cases of bullets. All these contrabands have been secretly stored in different places. The anarchists are alleged to have a lot of money and those who succeeded in inducing people to become anarchists were rewarded with \$50 for each new member. It is reported that these anarchists had travelled as far as Taipo by the Kowloon-Canton Railway and then secretly went into the districts of Kwai-shin and Pok-lo. On receipt of the telegram from the General, the Viceroy has despatched four regiments of troops in the event of emergency for the purpose of apprehending the anarchists.

HELD FOR RANSOM.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has sent a despatch to H.E. the Canton Viceroy which states that according to a communication received from the French Minister at Peking, a French subject while on his way to Kwangsi on the 8th of April last, was robbed by Chinese brigands at Ling-shi district. Over twenty dollars in notes and one hundred dollars in cash were taken away from him, and his son was held for ransom. The French Minister has asked the Board to inform the Canton Viceroy to instruct the local authorities of the place where the outrage has been committed to recover the son of the French subject, the money and to arrest the offenders. On receipt of the despatch from the Board, the Viceroy instructed the authorities accordingly.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN VISITS FOREIGN CONSULS.

Acting on the instructions of H.E. the Canton Viceroy, H.E. Admiral Li Chun has paid a round visit to the various Consuls at Shamoen. The visit, it is alleged, bears connection with the recent rising in Canton. It is reported that the Admiral has told the Consuls that the Canton authorities had been very sorry for the outbreak of the revolt in Canton, which had caused so much alarm or uneasiness in the minds of the Consular body, and their respective nations, and that, as Canton had assumed its former state of tranquillity, and as so many land and naval forces were at hand, all attempts by the anarchists to renew their mischief would be rendered impossible. The Admiral assured the Consuls that in actions had been sent to the authorities of the places which have missionary chapels, or which have commercial connection with foreigners, to do their best to maintain peace, and to give the foreigners proper protection. The Admiral further said that the Chinese are getting more progressive year after year, and that it is certain that no more anti-foreign trouble will occur during the period of China's passage from the old to the new order of things.

Commander L. L. Flores, the Portuguese Consul-General at Bangkok, who left the other day by the Donai, is proceeding home, via Saigon, Hongkong and Macao, on six months' leave. Mr. de Mello Flores, the Vice-Consul, will act as Consul-General.

FISHING IN HONGKONG.

A CHANCE FOR ANGLERS.

Amongst local disciples of old Isaac Walton it is often a matter of regretful remark that there is practically no angling to be had in the Colony. But there now appears to be a likelihood that before very long our rod-and-line fishing enthusiasts will have the pleasure of casting a line on the public reservoirs for the Water Authority (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham) is conducting an experimental stocking of the Tytam basin, and, if it prove to be a success, there ought to be a plenitude of "takeable" fish in the reservoirs at no very remote date.

The fish with which Tytam is being stocked is bass, the spawn of which was procured from the Philippines and hatched here in nurseries before being put into the reservoir. Unless there are already in Tytam many voracious fish of the pike kind, which prey upon young fish, there seems to be no reason why the imported bass should not thrive, and as this species is a prolific breeder, multiply a thousandfold.

Stocked fish of similar species have thriven remarkably well in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's private reservoir on the hill opposite Taikoo, so it is more than probable that the Tytam experiment will be equally successful.

Up till recently there was no provision made in the waterworks regulations to prevent anyone fishing in the Government reservoirs, but with a view to protect the young fish the following notification has now been gazetted:—

"Fishing.—All use of nets or other appliances, including rods and lines, for taking fish, and the use of dynamite or other explosive substance or any poisonous, stupefying or obnoxious substance to kill or destroy fish in the reservoirs is strictly prohibited, provided always that permission to fish with a rod and line may be granted by licence of the Water Authority; such licence must be produced when demanded by any police officer or constable or by any waterworks official or custodian."

The Weather Forecast.



May 19th at
10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.83 29.77
Temperature ... 74 75
Humidity 93 89
Rainfall 0.03

On the 20th at 11.55 a.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the E. and N.E. coasts of China in Vladivostok. Changes in other areas are slight.

The depression shown over Manchuria is moving slowly Eastwards.

The area of low pressure lying over China extends from the S.W. coast to the Lower Yangtze valley.

The high pressure area covering Japan, is central of the E. coast.

Unsettled equally weather is indicated over the whole of the China coast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.44 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, variable winds; squally, thunderstorms.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, S.E. winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND: Sterling \$1,000,000 at 2/6 12,500,000
Silver 12,500,000
Total \$25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kowick - Chairman
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. - Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq. - C. H. Lenzmann, Esq.
G. Balloch, Esq. - F. Lieb, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq. - E. Shillim, Esq.
G. F. Ireland, Esq. - H. A. Siebs, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong - N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:
Shanghai - H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS - LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: - LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£1,025,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2 1/2 per cent.
Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 16,800,000

Head Office - YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHOWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG: - INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit: -
For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3-1/2 " " "
" 3 " 2-1/2 " " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND...Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: -
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: -
88, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates: -
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 2 1/2 " " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [12]

Banks.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY

PAID-UP...Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE - SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS - BERLIN.

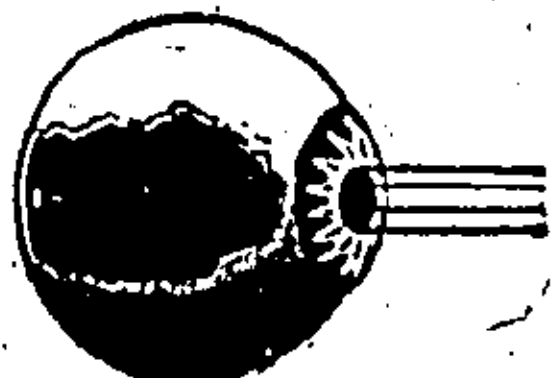
BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELL-
SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911. [2]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the
people here believe, that they can get
better fitting glasses at our place,
than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.
Doctors' prescriptions accurately
filled.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
1A, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-
SURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing
Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Re-
gistered under Hongkong Ordina-
nces and under Life Assurance Com-
panies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force...\$37,855,885.00
Assets 8,415,250.00
Income for Year ... 3,568,559.00
Insurance Fund..... 8,216,818.00

LEFFERTS

KNOX, Esq., Hongkong,
District Manager.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., Canton, Macao
and the Philippines,
District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

O. LAWBOR, Esq., Inspector,
Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD,
HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
C. J. Laurent, Esq.

Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1911. [810]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property,
&c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1911. [41]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
"Empire" Cinematograph
Theatre,
Des Vœux Road Central.

SUNDAY, 21st.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
PALANTO and SALVATI.

TUESDAY, 23rd.

DEBUT OF THE CELEBRATED
Mr. LAYNEZ, Tenor.

EMPIRE DAY, 24th.

THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS
"COLLINS SISTERS."
Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [853]

VICTORIA SKATING
RINK

Next Door to the Empire.

The Palace Hall, the new
Victoria Theatre, will be opened
shortly.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [890]

Entertainments

WISE BUYERS

LEARN BY EXPERIENCE, AND EXPERIENCE

HAS THOUGHT THEM THAT THE BEST

INVESTMENT IS

THE

REMINGTON

TYPEWRITER.

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

1030]

General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [497]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1033.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

CLARK & CO.

Scientific

Opticians,

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

THE "GARRICK"
CIGARETTES

(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest
Grades of Bright Virginia
Tobacco and packed in Air
tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT & BUTLER,
ENGLAND.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

(FLOWER STREET.)

EVERY EVENING.

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

and

THE BIJOU. THE BIJOU.

RED STOCKINGS! RED STOCKINGS! RED STOCKINGS!

Quintette

5 POPULAR ARTISTS 5

ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THEATRE.

For Full Particulars See Hand Bills.

Lynch and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON

Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
power so far held by Mr. J.
EMIL MEYER to SIGN our FIRM
per procreation has been withdrawn
from this date.
GARRELS, BORNER & Co.,
Shanghai, Hongkong and Hankow.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1325]

NOTICE.

IN accordance with instructions from
our Head Office, the name of our
firm has this day been changed to
THORESEN & CO.
AGAARD, THORESEN & Co.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [1129]

NOTICE.

MR. B. ACKE, Manila, will
NOT BE RESPONSIBLE
for any debts contracted by his son
GORDON.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1193]

NETHERLANDS LLOYD

of

AMSTERDAM AND

BATAVIA.

The Undersigned having been
appointed AGENTS for the
above Company are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at CURRENT RATES.

WENDT & CO.,

Hongkong, Canton & Swatow.

Notices

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 14
of 1903 and Government Notifica-
tion No. 9 of 15th January, 1911, the
EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the transactions of
Public Business on WEDNESDAY,
24th instant, VICTORIA DAY.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1187]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.15 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m.
and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrang-
ment at the Company's Office,
Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road
Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

SILENCING THE CROAKERS.

Those who care to recall, how-
ever, the state of affairs prevail-
ing when H.E. the Governor
arrived in Hongkong will surely
be ready to attribute not
a little of the happy (dis?)
entanglement of the skin
to his wise and capable ad-
ministration. The task has cer-
tainly been no easy one in view
of the huge undertakings which
have been under way during
recent years, but in it all we
are glad to think that there
has been among the business
people of the Colony a profound
trust in the man who has been at
the head of affairs during these
anxious times. Those who know
Sir Frederick best, know him as
a hard-working, far-seeing and
painstaking administrator and
we doubt if the Colony has
ever had another Governor
who has had a more complete
grasp of the local situation than
he has. If, as His Excellency be-
lieves, we are passing by "the
winter of our discontent" and no
further sacrifices in the form of
new taxation are likely to be de-
manded for some considerable
time to come, then no small share
of the credit of this cheering
situation is due to his own fore-
thought, his keen watchfulness
and his consuming desire for a
bright and prosperous future for
the Colony over whose destinies
he has been called to preside.

Daily Press.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

But in all other respects—the
additional Post Office revenue,
the increased receipts in respect
of the registration of companies;
the increased revenue from land
sales and from Crown leases—all
go to prove that there is plenty of
vitality in the trade and commerce
of the Colony. Though His
Excellency was unable to
declare any remission of taxa-
tion, the community will take
comfort in the feeling "that
we are probably at the end of
our financial difficulties, and that
the revenue and prosperity of the
Colony has been placed on a
satisfactory footing which will not
demand of us any further sacrifices
in the form of new taxation." His
Excellency's statement should do
much to restore that confidence in
the Colony which has undoubtedly
been weakened by the pessimism
which has been so prevalent in
recent years.

South China Morning Post.

MAL DE MER.

The steadying of ships at sea
has engaged the minds of naval
architects for many a day and may
be somewhat strange to the lay
mind that water itself should prove
to be the best counteractant to the
frolisomodiversionsof the restless
wave. The new device is calculated
to prove a blessing to passengers
liable to sea-sickness, for, when the
vessel rolls, the water in partly-
filled tanks rushes across and pre-
vents the ship from swinging
suddenly back. In other words,
there is to be none of that horrible
"corkscrew" motion which has
humiliated so many who would
otherwise have been happy. Dr.
H. Frahm, who has been develop-
ing the idea in Hamburg, de-
scribed the results of recent trials
the other day. Experiments
made on 14,000 ton liners voyag-
ing between Hamburg and
Buenos Ayres, proved the ab-
solute efficacy of the tanks.

On the night of the 15th inst.
a foreign firm at Shimen secretly
mounted a machine gun on
the top of the building presumably
for self protection. The news
reached the ears of Commander
Tang Lu Kwong, in charge of the
8th regiment of the garrison
stationed outside Shimen. The
Commander at once interfered
and the gun was removed from
the building on the 17th inst.



THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

HONGKONG & CHINA.

981]



BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
GINS, SHERRIES,
WHISKIES, MARSALAS,
VERMOUTHS, MADEIRAS,
PORTS, CLARETS,
BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BURGUNDIES,
No. 75. ALES BEERS AND STOUTS,
HOCKS & MOSELLES.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR

& Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [12]

IF YOU WANT

A REALLY GOOD AND WHOLESOME

TABLEWATER

ASK FOR

MATTONI'S, GIESHUEBLER!

Ask your Doctor about it.

SOLE AGENTS:

BUME & REIF,

10, IOE HOUSE STREET.

Tel. No. 204.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1109]

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

ORDER FOR ANARCHISTS' ARRESTS.

The Board of Punishment has framed up a series of regulations for the purpose of bringing to justice all the anarchists that are hiding in China and abroad. The Board intends to ask the Board of Foreign Affairs to seek the co-operation of the representatives of the foreign countries in this matter. The authorities of the foreign countries will be requested to apprehend and deport all the Chinese anarchists hiding in the places under their jurisdiction, to prohibit them from publishing seditious and inflammatory articles against the Chinese Government, to confiscate all the arms and ammunition in their possession and to prevent them from smuggling arms into China.

ARMS IN TEMPLE.

Some days ago a large quantity of arms was discovered in a temple in Hupoh. The arms were buried in the hall of the temple. The temple was quite deserted with the exception of an old priest who was arrested.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

The Grand Council is in receipt of many telegrams from the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces, the various Chinese Ministers abroad and the Superintendent of the Southern Squadron to the effect that a rising of anarchists was contemplated in the Capital and that precautions should be taken against an outbreak. The Grand Council has accordingly instructed the military and naval authorities to prepare. All the queueless officials and merchants arriving in Peking will be subject to a strict examination, especially those in foreign garb. The railway stations in Peking are strongly guarded and all passengers coming from the east and west will be watched. It is reported that the Board of the Interior has arranged with the superintendent of the railways to place a number of soldiers on board the trains of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Peking-Fongting Railway bound for Peking.

REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS.

Some interest will be excited in the mercantile community here by the announcement that a bill has been introduced and read a first time in the Legislative Council of Hongkong, to establish registered partnerships and to give effect to certain Chinese partnership customs. Under this measure registration will be voluntary, but partners who do not register will be subject to the unlimited liability of the present partnership law. The present law is habitually evaded by respectable and responsible Chinese merchants because it runs counter to the essential characteristics of Chinese partnerships. The new legislation is based on a complete recognition of Chinese business practice in regard to partnerships. For example one characteristic of such partnership is that such partner is liable to pay out of his private property only such proportion of a partnership debt as his share bears to the total of the shares of all the partners. But the partnership as a whole may be sued for the whole debt. The whole scheme is voluntary, but it is believed refraining from registration will lay a firm open to the presumption of irregularity that will not redound to its credit. One may hope the legislation will prove workable, for the present system encourages fraudulent practices. There is some hope that voluntary registration of partnerships will be introduced in Siam as part of the Civil Code. But things move very slowly here; even the long promised amendments of the Bankruptcy Act are still deferred. — "Bangkok Times."

The Shanghai Baseball Club have now got everything in readiness for the coming season; the grounds have been laid out, seats in position for the benches, etc., and practice is taking place daily, weather permitting. All baseball players are requested to report at the ground, when they will be given positions.

ALCOHOLISM, GENIUS AND INSANITY.

DEGENERATION IN MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE.

Alcohol in its relation to genius formed an important part of an address given by Dr. T. N. Hyslop, late senior physician at Bethlem Hospital and president of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, at the Chapter House, Southwark, London, recently.

The conclusion had been arrived at, he said, that parental alcoholism accounted the downward trend of families, and with each successive generation the period of exemption from alcoholism and degeneracy became shortened, so that the offspring were alcoholic or degenerate at relatively earlier ages.

It was from a neurotic heritage that we obtained genius, graphomania, hysterics, and the huge horde of individuals on the borderland between sanity and insanity. All of these individuals were up to develop cravings, or morbid impulses, and when they did indulge in alcohol the results were disastrous.

AN EXHAUSTED AGE.

The present generation was suffering from fatigue, as was evidenced by the prevalence of hysteria, neurasthenia, and insanity which pervaded every community, intellectual, aesthetic, or merely social. This condition of fatigue was also responsible for some of the present hysterical attempts at revolution in art, music, and literature.

The excessive indulgence to satiety in all that was beautiful in nature and gratifying to the senses had resulted in ennui, and in order to obtain stimulation of the exhausted faculties resort was made to stimuli which were abnormal and indicative of nothing else than perversion.

In art we had pernicious indulgence in sensual emotionalism; in music painful stimulation of the senses by gross discords and more noise; while in literature we found uncontrolled ravings which were comparable only to the incoherence of the insane. It was interesting to note how much these perversions were enhanced by the influence of alcohol.

Absinthe, and other forms of alcohol, had done much to found certain schools of degenerate art, music, and literature, and it was upon a neuropathic diathesis that alcohol played the greatest pranks.

The other day a well-known artist said to him: "I cannot take a drop of alcohol. It gets to my head immediately. Can you tell me why?" The lecturer: "The reason is plain. It is because you are a genius." The artist was quite satisfied with the answer. Another man said to him: "I can drink any amount. It never affects my brain." His reply was that that was because there was nothing to affect. This gentleman was not so satisfied with the answer. (Laughter.) — "Japan Chronicle."

CHINESE OBLIGATORY TRAINING.

In reference to the report that the Chinese Minister of Education has issued an order for obligatory military training in the schools, it is interesting to note that Herr B. Krause, a German Consul who has spent a quarter of a century in China, has been giving his opinion on the military capabilities of the Chinese in the columns of the "Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger." The conclusion he arrives at is that China will never play a military role. A strong Emperor might certainly form an army that by its size alone would account for the small expeditions of Western European Powers, even if it were never in a position to hinder a well-equipped army of 20,000 German or other brave soldiers from traversing the country at will; but a real stand against Russia—or Japan—is not to be thought of. The military incapability of the bulk of the population he ascribes to climate and food, but speaks more hopefully of the Mongols and Manchus as soldiers. — "Japan Chronicle."

A matrimonial agency has been established in New York for bringing about marriages between Austrian noblemen and American heiresses.

A RELIC OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The Carnavalet Museum in Paris has been for some time past the proud possessor of Robespierre's head in wax. This treasure was bequeathed to it by the eldest son of Jules Simon, and was believed to be a cast taken by the architect Palloy of Robespierre's head after execution. The mask is a terrible thing to behold, with its bleached nostrils, its closed eyes, and shattered jaw.

A Belgian, M. Camille Linaume, now comes forward and gives the history of the apocryphal head. It was made, he declares, in 1878 from the testimony of documents which he has himself collected, by a German artist named Maurice Castan, who lived in Brussels. Castan owned a museum of wax-work figures, and at the same time was a clever sculptor. In 1880 he gave the head to M. Linaume, who sent it, two years later, to Charles Simon to figure at an exhibition of revolutionary relics at Lille.

The mask excited intense interest, and Charles Simon was so loth to return it to M. Linaume that the latter made him a present of it, and when M. Simon was appointed chief of the secretarial service of the senate, Robespierre's head was proudly exhibited, first in his drawing-room at the Luxembourg, whence it passed to the Carnavalet Museum. M. Linaume frankly confesses that he was so amused by the learned discussions in connection with the head that he could not resist the pleasure of lifting his contemporaries by preserving silence. — "Japan Chronicle."

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH MONGOLIA.

Lecturing recently at Moscow to a large audience, Colonel Popov, who some while since led a Russian expedition of exploration in Mongolia, pointed out that Russian trade in that country had declined. He attributed this to the policy of the Chinese Government in keeping Russian traders out of the inhabited part of Mongolia. Further, Russian goods had to pay new duties in crossing each of various Mongolian provinces, and, into the bargain, the competition of American, English, and Japanese goods from China was becoming ever more severe. Famous trading routes like that from Kiakta to Kalgan were falling into disuse, and the old import centres for Eastern Mongolia, viz., Kiakta and Nertchinsk, had been displaced by Chailar and Harbin. The Chinese had now still further strengthened their already favourable trading position in Mongolia by bringing that country into credit dependence upon them, for Mongolian prices, as well as the small shopkeepers, were in debt to Chinese merchants. Finally, Colonel Popov pointed to the fact that the freight from Moscow to Mongolia was considerably dearer than that from Tientsin, which still further burdened Russian imports. Out of all this the speaker drew the conclusion that the Russian Government must energetically intervene if they did not wish to lose Mongolia as a market for Russian goods. They must take care that in the coming revision of the Russo-Chinese treaty Russian merchants secured an advantageous position as compared with other nations. In reference to the foregoing, the Moscow correspondent of a German paper states that in many circles the view is held that the present energetic policy of Russia as regards China is connected with these grievances of Moscow merchants and industrialists. — "Nagasaki Press."

BILLIARDS.

The English papers are commenting on the eleventh hour refusal of the young Australian billiard player, G. Gray, to play E. Diggle a match with honours on balls. Gray's father in explanation alleges that the cause is due to a disagreement between himself and John Roberts regarding the interpretation of an agreement. The solicitor acting for G. Gray states that his client never engaged to play E. Diggle, and further that Gray repudiates any engagements purporting to have been made on his behalf by John Roberts, the ex-world champion.

Intimations

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable in health to a first place. Hannah's story said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can rest on up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in curing, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C., Edinburgh.—L. R. C. P., London.—Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists."

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CARPENTERS, GAULERS, PLATERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, SCRAPERS, SHOEMAKERS or LEATHERWORKERS for the period of 12 months commencing 1st July next to H.M. Naval Yard.

Form of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and when filled in should be deposited in the Tender Box at the Main Gate of the Yard not later than noon Thursday, 25th May, 1911.

W. T. HOOKADAY, Chief Constructor.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [1130]

CLEARANCE SALE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

THE undersigned beg to notify the General Public that a reduction of 30 per cent. from the prices as shown on the Price List will be allowed on all CASH SALES and further beg to notify their Pass Book Customers that the supply of stock will be discontinued on and after the 23rd inst.

THE MUTUAL STORES, No. 39 Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1140]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER (Qualified).

No. 1, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

20th April, 1911. [1005]

GRANITE & MARBLE

Monuments REPAIRS & CLEANING. UNDERTAKES. WREATHS. [874]

MAN CHEONG, 10, WILKINSON STREET CENTRAL, HONGKONG. SWATOW DRAWING WORK. Gentlemen and Ladies. TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth, Canton Silk and Lace, &c., &c. Hongkong, 18th January, 1911. [876]

Public Company

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of China, Limited, will be held at St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing Extraordinary Resolutions, the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

- (1) That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thorne's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.
- (2) That the Liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Date 15th day of March, 1911.

By order of the Board.

J. SCOTT HARSTON, Chairman. [994]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have been favored with instructions to sell for account and risk of the concerned by PUBLIC AUCTION (Unless previously disposed of by private sale).

at their Offices, No. 7 Quai Du Yang King Fung, French Concession, on

TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 a.m.

The Wreck of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship "ASIA" (late "Doric")

Reg. Net Tonnage 2936; Gross Tonnage 4080; Built in 1881; New Engines and Boilers 1895; Length 140ft. 9in.; Breadth 44ft. 2in.; Depth 29ft. 2in. as she now lies on Hsienchi Island, Taichu Group.

The Cargo and Merchandise now aboard will also be offered for sale at the same time and place.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash on fall of the hammer.

Vessel and/or cargo to be at Purchaser's risk from the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

[1123] The Auctioneers.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles, Rent moderate.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [1078]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st April, 1911. [61]

To Let.

TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 82, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 161 to 165, PRAYE EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Tram stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [168]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 600.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [76]

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE, via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE. (Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 3,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.			
1st Class Fare	Trains	Time	Days
\$40	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.		Thurs.
	Dairen (").....Ar.		Sat.
	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	6.00 a.m.	Sun.
Y14.95	Mukden (").....Ar.	1.50 p.m.	Wed.
	(").....Lv.	2.05 " "	Fri.
Y11.50	Changchun (").....Lv.	8.30 " "	" "
	(Russian Train).....Lv.	9.30 " "	" "
R 0.60	Harbin (").....Ar.	9.10 a.m.	Mon.

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with

1st Class Fare	Trains	Time	Days
R 0.60	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	11.20 a.m.	Mon.
	Changchun (").....Ar.	8.25 p.m.	Wed.
	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	10.30 " "	Fri.
Y11.50	Mukden (").....Ar.	5.10 a.m.	Tues.
	(").....Lv.	5.25 " "	Thurs.
Y14.95	Dairen (").....Ar.	1.30 p.m.	" "
	(Steamer).....Lv.	Noon	Wed.
Y40.00	Shanghai (").....Ar.		Fri.

* Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time. For instance 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service.

Express Extra FareY3.00 Sleeping Car Supplement.....Y6.00

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Train Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Ad.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Ad.: "Man'sen." Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL.

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day

Fresh stock always on hand at Dairen, Nanchang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chifoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Ad.: "Man'sen." Codes: A. B. C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD. [728]

Just Arrived

BRAMPTON ALUMINIUM

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Output 3,500 tons per day

Fresh stock always on hand at Dairen, Nanchang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chifoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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**WATSON'S
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VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY**
A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
Scotland
or
**GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.**

**Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRAND
GUINNESS'
STOUT**
in PNTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A.B.C., 5th edition
Western Union.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATUR., MAY 20, 1911.

THE REAL THING.

An interesting experiment is now in progress in Manchuria, under the direction of the Bureau of Agriculture at Mukden. This is nothing less than an attempt to stock the rich pasture lands of Manchuria and Mongolia with prize cattle. A large consignment of five hundred prize sheep, fifteen head of pedigree cattle, and a dozen prize hogs has recently arrived at Mukden. They were purchased in the United States by Professor Tomhave of the University of Minnesota, one of the foremost authorities on the breeding and rearing of all kinds of stock. Manchuria offers splendid opportunities for sheep and cattle farming. The basin of the upper reaches of the Liao River contains magnificent grazing and pasture land, the area available for stock breeding being nearly as large as the entire province. Realising this the authorities authorized Professor Tom-

have to purchase suitable animals with a view to improving the breed in their region, for they rightly regard cattle farming as one of the most important assets of Manchuria. Professor Tomhave speaks glowingly of the prospects of the region, and also of the keenness of the Manchurian authorities, and it may be expected that within a few years Manchurian wool and Manchurian beef will be well-known in the markets of the world. There is a general idea abroad that Manchuria is more or less a cold and barren land. This is not true, as a few facts will prove. For instance, the country can produce as much wheat as will feed the four hundred millions of China. It can produce more wheat than the United States. We have before us a diagram map of the country showing the various agricultural possibilities. A short study of it is a revelation. Wheat, maize, rye, oats, beans, sugar beets, and fat live stock, are marked on it profusely, while no fewer than ten large cities possess plants of modern machinery, all under foreign management, with which wheat and beans are turned into the finished article. There are also some half a dozen large towns, including Mukden and Changchun, where great industries in meat packing and flour milling might be developed were the full agricultural possibilities of Manchuria realized. It is to this end that the Bureau of Agriculture is working. The Experiment Station, under the direction of Mr. Parker and his assistants, all experts from the big agricultural colleges of the United States, is doing splendid work. Live stock breeding, cereals cultivation and forestry are all included in its duties and although it is a comparatively recent institution the good it has done already is incalculable. Indeed, in this connection Manchuria is giving us an example of the "real thing" in progress, and her lead should be followed by the more southern provinces. There is an enormous future for scientific agriculture in China and the viceregal yamen at Mukden, at least, is amply demonstrating its ability to take advantage of the natural resources of the country.

DAY BY DAY.

The sale of the wrecked Asia will take place on Tuesday.

The Hongkong Cricket team leave for Shanghai on Wednesday next.

It is expected that the King will entertain the Prime Ministers from the Overseas Dominions to luncheon on Tuesday next.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has proclaimed Pakhoi as a port of place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

Lady Lugard leaves Hongkong to-day for the Empire for Japan in which country she will stay for four months. Her object is to avoid the summer in Hongkong.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., will, it is stated on good authority, succeed Gen. Sir John French as Inspector-General of the Forces next December.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Captain Frederick William Lyons to be an official member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Francis Joseph Baddeley.

The Hongkong Polo team left to-day for Manila where they will meet a team representative of that City in an interport match. The "Cable News American," commenting on the meeting of the teams, says that both have put in hard practice and that there is sure to be a hard fight.

A sedition case will be heard at the Criminal Sessions on Monday.

Vessels in port to-day report that the weather outside is mild but very foggy. From Weihaiwei south, particularly, it is thick in the extreme.

During the twenty-four hours ending twelve noon to-day, two cases of fever have been reported. Both are Chinese and have succumbed to the disease.

Only one case remains on the Criminal Sessions calendar for disposal—namely, the Chinese sedition case which will be tried by special jury on Monday.

The subscriptions, which are being given in behalf of Mme. Vallon, wife of the French aviator who was killed recently at Shanghai, now amounts to \$4,145.20.

Sergeant Griffiths of the Royal Garrison Artillery reports that while he was riding in a ricksha from the Post Office to Victoria Barracks, he lost a silver watch valued at \$30.

Letters Patent have been granted to J. W. Isherwood of Middlesbrough for invented improvements in the construction of floating vessels vide the "Government Gazette."

Captain A. J. Orchard, 8th Rajputa, will be Field Officer for the ensuing week vice Captain H. K. Hughes, 1st Bn. K.O.Y. L.I. relieved. Captain C. A. Chaytor, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. will be next for duty.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Herbert Richard Budd Hancock to be an un-official member of the Licensing Board during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, or until further notice.

The asphalt foundation of the tram lines along Des Vaux Road is in bad repair and needs the immediate attention of those concerned. Not only is the roadway a danger to rickshas and pedestrians, but its inequalities collect rainwater in large quantities, which naturally has an ill effect upon the general condition of the street.

As was to have been expected, the heavy rain during the week and especially to-day's downpour has made it impossible to hold the gymkhana as arranged. The event has been postponed until next Saturday, before which it is hoped the weather will smile upon us again. Considerable disappointment is felt, as it was expected that the racing would be interesting.

A very interesting paper was read, at a meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, by Mr. T. S. Morrison, last night. The paper was comprised of a masterly description of the turbine and its various forms. A discussion followed in which Messrs. Farmer, Richardson, McDonald, Elliott and Grant took part. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. M. Dyer.

The last performance but one of the "Follies" at the Theatre Royal last night was in every way a success, although there was a somewhat sparse attendance. The burlesque on "Hamlet" was a brilliant piece of satire brilliantly acted, and all those who had the good fortune of witnessing the piece went away thoroughly delighted. The troupe make their farewell appearance to-night.

The Directors of the Y.M.C.A. have made the following arrangements for the carrying on of the work during the absence of Mr. McPherson: Mr. T. M. Elliott, Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., will act as General Secretary and have supervision of the Association. The ordinary secretarial work will be shared by two of the members, Mr. E. B. Cluby and Mr. R. C. Barlow. Mr. Cluby will have charge of the books, membership and religious work. Mr. Barlow will have charge of the social and recreative features. It is hoped that a new secretary to take full charge of the Association will arrive in the early autumn.

It is stated that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Chief of the General Staff in India, will be appointed to the Aldershot Command.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next. The report of the Government Bacteriologist and Analyst on the water supply will be read and also mortality returns.

The s.s. Empress of Japan left Hongkong to-day on route for San Francisco with a large complement of passengers and heavy mails. The number of Chinese on board is the largest that the vessel has carried for some time.

We are informed that the cattle breeding in Manchuria, referred to in our leading columns to-day, is likely to lead to the institution at Antung, Mukden, Nowchwang, and Dalny of public companies. The greatest interest is being evinced in the new departure of the Manchuria authorities.

Mr. G. W. Towkesbury arrived in Hongkong, by the Korea, for Manila, yesterday, on route for his home in America. He has been spending several months superintending the erection of plant and machinery in the Major mine, Baguio, in which he and his relatives are greatly interested.

We learn that the utmost vigilance is being exercised by the Canton authorities to prevent disturbances of the peace entering the city from the river. At an arranged hour every evening the junks and sampans are searched by the river police, while below the Shumien the river boats are also carefully investigated. The canal behind the Shumien, usually crowded with river craft, has been cleared entirely, thus forming a most between the European quarter and the Chinese area. All is quiet, however, in the City of Rams.

COMMERCIAL.

In their weekly share report, dated 19th May, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. says:—Business, since the date of last report, has kept at a fairly steady level, although the volume transacted has not been of any great magnitude. Rubber has continued its decline and the quotation from London to-day comes 4-1.2 per lb. for fine lard para. Shares have reflected the fall and all the leading stocks are on offer from London at reduced rates. Singapore market continues dull as far as rubber stocks are concerned and tin shares would appear to be monopolising the market. Trochus have again risen and have been done at 60s.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

Official Quotations.
Shanghai, May 15, 1911.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd. Debentures at 11s. 100 cash.
Matschupp, etc., in Langkat, Ltd. 11s. 90 cash.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd. 11s. 80 cash.
Siak Indrapoora Rubber Concession, Ltd. 11s. 3 cash.
Dominion Rubber 11s. 27 cash.
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. 11s. 13 cash.
Philippine Exploration and Mining Co., Ltd. 11s. 1 cash.
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. 11s. 6 cash.
Canthay Trust Co., Ltd. 9 cash.

LOG BOOK.

An excellent morse lamp has been devised by Mr. Pugh, the chief officer of the China Navigation steamer Kweilin, which consists of a circular dioptric lens mounted on a short stanchion and containing three Tantalum lamps of 15 c.p. The stanchion can be held in the hand with the butt resting on the deck or affixed to any part of the rail and the circuit is made and broken by a push button in the base of the staff. Mr. Pugh estimates that the cost of the whole apparatus is about fifteen dollars.

As it had been arranged that the Board of War shall take charge of all the arsenals in the empire, the Hanyang arsenal is to be handed over immediately to a deputy who is coming from Peking to take charge. Central China Post.

HOLIDAY RESORTS FOR HONGKONGITES.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

A writer in a Calcutta journal asserted recently that amongst all the cities of the East the Capital of India was the worst served in the matter of health or pleasure resorts suitable for a summer short holiday. The writer in question in laying down this dictum must surely have overlooked the fact that there is very much in evidence a place called Hongkong. For, if ever there was a city that suffered in this respect beyond all other Eastern cities, its name is Hongkong.

Cheong has Drajooling and Pari within reasonable distance, besides enjoying innumerable suburban resorts at which one may obtain gratifying respite from the glare and hubbub

of the city. Bombay residents have cool climates and rest-cures within comparatively easy reach. Madras has Bangalore and Coonoor. Jaded Colombo people find every want supplied by Kandy and Nuwara Eliya. Coming nearer home, Singapore has Penang Hill which is over 2,400 ft. in height as a health resort, whilst the possibilities of the vast area of the Federated Malay States as a touring ground are as extensive as the country is attractive; and Java, too, is not far distant, where freezing weather may be experienced in July.

Shanghai also enjoys in this respect advantages which outshine anything that Hongkong can boast. One need only glance at the flotilla of house-boats lying off the Bund to realise that the Model Settlement has within easy access a delightful waterway on the banks of which the judicious man can confidently seek utter relaxation and freedom from the drudgery of the "desk's lead wood." Shanghai, too, is well served by the railways while Japan can be reached in thirty hours or so. Everyone of those cities that have been mentioned enjoys immeasurably better advantages than Hongkong so far as easily accessible holiday resorts are concerned. True, we have Macao. But in the experience of the present writer, and of a great many others, the somewhat

Doubtful Pleasures offered to the holiday-maker by the "Gem of the Orient Sea" are up to pull somewhat after two or three visits. As a place for rest-cure Canton, of course, is impossible.

There are a good many pleasure yachts in Hongkong Harbour, but yacht cruises of three or four days' duration are conspicuous by their rarity in these uncertain and treacherous waters.

Now that the Kowloon Railway has come into working order, we may reasonably hope that some new holiday resorts will be found in the New Territory. It may not be many years until a sanatorium will arise on the lofty

Slopes of Tai-moh-shan, the view from whose summit commands a vast stretch of beautiful country and picturesque flocks. But within the more immediate realms of probability is the establishment of a hotel-sanatorium at Tai-po.

Already a scheme is on foot to have a golf course laid out in that neighbourhood. That a residential hotel will be established at Tai-po sooner or later is a foregone conclusion. That it will be a paying concern goes without saying. Scores of Hongkong people would jump at the chance of getting away for a holiday jaunt or a week-end to salubrious Tai-po, where there are excellent facilities for

Sea Bathing.

Such an institution, too, would provide a splendid headquarters for shooting parties, for when the British and Chinese sections of the railway are joined up, fine shooting country on both sides of the boundary will be brought within easy reach. All this, of course, is looking somewhat far ahead but it does not appear to be unreasonable to forestall the building of a big family hotel at the Territory capital in the not distant future. It would be a welcome addition to our scanty provision of holiday resorts.

COMPANY.

THE PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Company, Ltd., was held this morning, at the Hongkong Hotel, when Mr. H. Humphreys presided.

Those present were Dr. J. W. Noble, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Messrs. J. Scott Harston, C. S. Gubbay, J. Wong, D. E. Clarke and G. Rupp.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen:—With your permission I propose to take the Report and Statement of Accounts as read.

The Balance Sheet presents very little change from the one submitted to you last year except in the matter of expenditure. Maintenance and Repairs Account has been increased by \$3,173.94 in spite of the fact that the last rope had an unusually long life. This is due to our having had to renew the steel drums, spurs and pinion wheels and shafts in the Eugene House in addition to replacing worn out boiler tubes with new. There has also been a sum of \$725 expended on the Upper Terminus and the Viaduct approaching it. Permanent Way (now line) already written down to \$38,930.20 we propose to still further reduce by \$10,000 and if you approve of this appropriation there will, after providing for the usual dividend of 8 per cent., be a sum of \$1,833.80 to carry forward to next account.

I have no further remarks to make but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

There being no questions the chairman proposed the adoption of the directors' report.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Clarke, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—I beg to propose that the retiring directors, Dr. J. W. Noble, Sir Hormusjee Moily, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. C. S. Gubbay, be elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wong seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wong proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe as auditors.

Mr. Clarke seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman:—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I am much obliged to you for your attendance, though I expected a much larger attendance to-day, but I suppose it is on account of the rain. The dividend warrants are now ready and can be had on application.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 4th May 1911.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fawcett, Lim Nee Kwee, W. R. McD. Parr, Revd. G. M. Wales, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Council, having visited Mr. B. L. Anderson's property, unanimously confirmed the decision of the Works Committee conveyed to him in the Council's letter, No. 81-11, dated 30.3.11.

3. A letter was read from the Senior Consul concerning the procedure to be followed in disposing of the dead bodies of Chinese found by the police within the Settlement.

4. The Secretary was empowered to temporarily employ two extra coolies for the purpose of putting in order the paths, &c., of the Municipal Cemetery.

5. The Secretary reported that the depth sunk at the artesian well to the 3rd inst. was 130 feet 3 inches.

6. The Captain-Superintendent reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.

Assault 2, Throwing rubbish, &c., into public drains 3, Obstructing the public drains 2, Creating a disturbance 4, Wilfully damaging property 4, Debt 2.

SUMMARY ARRESTS.

Gambling 6, Cutting trees 3, Breach of Opium Regulations 5, Assault 1, Theft 3.

A SHORT SERMON.

THE PSALM OF PSALMS—III.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me.—Psalms, xliii, 4.

In the brightness of the morning, when the day is full of light and warmth and the heart beats high with faith, hope and courage, the traveller does not feel the need of guide or companions.

It is pleasant to have congenial spirits near at hand; to walk beside a friend, but even the rough path may be borne without complaint so long as one can see ahead and gain some idea of what is to come.

Evil is not to be feared while there is light.

But the night cometh. More swiftly than we realize, morning mounts to noon and then begins the descent to evening.

One by one the guides, companions and friends have listened on to answer the call of the Sleep.

The sunny slopes of childhood and youth; the gold fields of full strength and vigour; the rich fruitage of the harvest lie behind the mist of years.

Slowly we walk down the hill with Memory, and often Memory is a lady of tears whose presence is sad and depressing. As the sun of the little day sinks into the west horizon of mortality; as the light grows dim and the path less clear before our eyes, we come to the valley of the shadow.

Whether or not we wish to enter that shadow we must go on. There is no choice. It is the only way, and however perfect the faith that it is but a gate to eternal joy and peace, not one but would wait at least a little while taking the final step.

It is such a terrible thing to walk in the dark! It is such a terrible thing to walk in the dark alone! Always before, even when the way was darkened by passing storms, we have had some one to whom to turn. Now we are alone!

No, not alone! Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me.

Out of the darkness a hand. Out of the stillness a voice. "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest."

The hand of the Father who is waiting to guide His children through the valley into the hill-lands of eternal day! The voice of the Brother who went himself through the darkest, deepest valley and can feel for us because he has lived and suffered even more than we are called upon to suffer!

So into the valley of the shadow we fare, unafraid. If there had been fear when we saw its shades from afar, it is gone now. We know, with a knowledge born of faith, that whatever lies beyond the pall of blackness, all will be well.

For the Shepherd who does not allow us to wander for what we needed, here will surely see to it that we do not want for what we may need beyond the sunset.

"I know not where Thine islands lift."

Their fringed palms in air. I only know I cannot drift. Beyond Thy love and care."

CHINA CALENDAR.

The "Hoi Pao" of recent date contains a wonderfully clear article on the disadvantages to China of preserving the old solar-lunar or "female" calendar instead of accepting at once the Western or "male" (i.e., solar) calendar, so as to bring China into line with civilized powers in all that concerns status, contract and political economy. It appears that almost exactly 1,000 years ago, one Shen Kwoh had already proposed that the year should always begin at the first day of spring, that there should be no intercalary moon about every third year and that the year should consist of twenty-four "breathings" (i.e., twenty-four solar divisions marking the 1st and 15th degrees of each zodiacal sign entered by the sun. The Astronomical Board had been considering the question of adopting Shen Kwoh's system but now it is considered that if a change is made, China had better follow Europe.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

SECOND MEETING.

The second meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club has been postponed to next Saturday. The following are the events with entrants:—

Five furlongs flat race.—For Subscription Grifflins of any season which have not won an official race. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at first gymkhana this season of one race 7 lbs., of two or more 10 lbs., extra. Jockeys who have won more than 3 Official Races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: Presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. C. Jay's Trowint 162 lbs. 9
Mr. Ching's Urgent 150 lbs. 9
Mr. D. M. Ross' Tomhawk 155 lbs.
Mr. Gilpin's Mustard 155 lbs.
Mr. James' Christmas Tree 155 lbs.
Mr. Cymru's Jack Spraggon 155 lbs.
Mr. O. K.'s Donau 152 lbs.
Mr. M. W. Bishop's Sonny Jim 152 lbs.
Mr. H. Humphrey's Seaweed 152 lbs.
Mr. H. P. White's Taloo 152 lbs.
Major W. M. Withycombe's Aliquid 149 lbs. 97-lbs. penalty.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 8lbs. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning Subscription Grifflins allowed 5 lbs./Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. A Cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the Season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to prize with the Pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full Penalties without deduction, penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 151 lbs.
Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, 151 lbs.
Mr. H. P. White's Lachino 146 lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief 146 lbs.
Messrs. Hughes & Jorvois' Pavonius 146 lbs.
Mr. Hickman's Kerry 146 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Odcombe 146 lbs.
Mr. O. K.'s Mombassa 146 lbs.
Mr. O. H. Ross' Ben Armine 146 lbs.

Tent Pegging in sections of three. Open to teams mounted on China ponies and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club.

Teams:—
Capt. Crawford, Capt. Brierley, Mr. A. Lawder
K.O.Y.L.I. A. Team..... 2
K.O.Y.L.I. B. Team..... 3
Mr. M. J. Logan, Mr. G. O. Moxon, Mr. R. F. C.

Three Quarters of a Mile Flat Race.—Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: Presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Duddell's Dorando II 161 lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Sorvian Chief 156 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Odcombe 155 lbs.
Mr. W. M. Withycombe's Ben Dee 155 lbs.
Capt. Hughes' Tickey 151 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Bantam 151 lbs.
Mr. Cymru's Dylluan 148 lbs.
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Auchendolly 145 lbs.
Messrs. Lowe and Hickman's Kongol 142 lbs.

Mr. Velox's Greyback 142 lbs.
Mr. Neilson's Hartwood 138 lbs.

Ladies' Nomination. Half Mile Flat Race. For China Ponies. Subscription Grifflins of the season 1910-11 and all bona fide Polo Ponies. Catch weights. Ponies to be nominated by a lady. The names of the Ponies will be placed in one hat the names of riders in another hat and drawn alternately. Ponies to be ridden by riders whose names appear at the same drawing. No pony to be scratched after entry except on account of sickness.

Mr. Cymru's Jack Spraggon.
Mr. H. P. White's Taloo.
Mr. Gilpin's Mustard.
Mr. C. M. Forrest's Ivory Rose.
Mr. Ching's Urgent.
Mr. M. W. Bishop's Sonny Jim.

One and a Quarter Mile Flat Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: Presented. 2nd \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. H. P. White's Lachino 161 lbs.
Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 161 lbs.
Mr. O. K.'s Mombassa 159 lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief 154 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Odcombe 154 lbs.
Capt. Hughes' Tickey 150 lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Sorvian Chief 149 lbs.
Mr. Hickman's Kerry 148 lbs.
Mr. D. M. Ross' Tomhawk 148 lbs.
Mr. C. Jay's Trowint 147 lbs.
Mr. Brutton's Bantam 147 lbs.
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Alacrity 146 lbs.
Mr. O. K.'s Donau 145 lbs.
Mr. James' Christmas Tree 140 lbs.
Mr. Neilson's Hartwood 130 lbs.

THE EUNUCH SYSTEM.

In connection with our leading article of a few days ago on the late Chief Eunuch Li Lien-ying, the following from the "National Review," the principal organ of Chinese opinion, is not without interest:—

"The 'Times' Peking correspondent thus refers to the recent reception of the Legation ladies: 'An audience was granted to-day by the boy Emperor and the Empress Dowager and various Princesses to several European ladies. The Emperor's mother was not present, her relative rank being difficult to determine. The Emperor wore a hat with the famous pearl whose loss would be a disaster to the dynasty. The service was excellent, and there was an unusually large number of eunuchs in attendance. After luncheon the foreign ladies had the honour of being conducted over the Empress Dowager's private apartments by the Chief Eunuch himself, the successor to Li Lien-ying in this dignified office, whose retention so admirably harmonizes with the Imperial promise of Constitutional Government.'"

"As we have more than once noted, says the 'Review,' the continuance of this baneful system not only makes against the proper activities of the Government, creates a system of corruption and favouritism that makes straightforward dealing an impossibility, and generally lowers the standard of Court morality, but exposes the nation to the sneers and ridicule of every member of the comity of civilized nations. Until the system is swept away, root and branch, there can be little hope for the establishment of a Court free from the worst suspicions of corruption and immorality."

When George the Third was King he went about the business of reprimanding in wholesale fashion. There was scope for his mercy. For men, then, were hanged for stealing any odd trifle, and women suffered like fate for looking on. However, in a fit of clemency he once offered 23 women their choice—transportation or the rope. And six of them chose death. He was not always so lenient.

CORONATION SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

FURTHER LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Messageries Cantonaises... \$600
Mr. A. R. Marty 100
Henry Keswick 100
C. H. Ross 100
Robinson Piano Co. 50
T. S. Forrest 25
Mr. P. Toster 10
Mr. H. T. Jackman 10
R. Sutherland 10
A. Sinclair 10
E. E. Emmett 10
L. D. Tobl 10
G. F. Aucott 10
A. Rodger 10
R. S. Piercy 10
W. G. Goggin 5
C. H. Barker 5
T. B. C. Tennant 5
W. B. Bigden 5
T. Hunter 5
H. L. Warren 5
H. W. Moon 5
D. J. Donno 5
E. B. Clarke 5
J. H. Bone 5
D. R. Mackenzie 5
D. G. M. Bernard 5
A. Murdoch 5
John McCaig 5
H. Hupden 5
B. D. F. Beth 5
C. C. F. Cunningham 5
J. Rodger 5
A. Bain 5
W. Taylor 5
Rev. H. R. Wells 5
T. Blair 3
A. R. Forbes 3
J. D. Kinnard 3
R. Miller 3
H. O. Carmichael 3
J. McCaig 3
R. Underwood 3
A. A. dos Remedios 3
S. E. de Luz 2
L. E. Remedios 2
C. Savard Remedios 2
J. M. P. de Graca 2
F. X. Vieira Ribeiro 2
A. M. da Silva 2
T. Brown 2
F. Plago 2
E. E. da Silva 2
James D. Osmund 2
M. A. da Silva 2
L. A. Leite 2
J. Baptista 2
J. M. G. Pereira 2
F. J. V. Ribeiro 2
J. G. dos Remedios 2
A. F. Osmund 2
A. F. Remedios 2
N. L. Railton 2

POLICE COURT.

THE P. O. PROSECUTION.

This morning, the Chinaman Au Wing, who was brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday charged with transmitting letters from the Colony otherwise than through the Post Office, also with using a \$1 postal stamp that had already been cancelled, was again before the Magistrate. He was fined \$100 or one month with hard labour on the first charge, and a further month on the second charge.

OPENING LETTERS UNAUTHORITATIVELY.

Chauk Sing Ping was charged this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with opening an ordinary letter on the 19th inst. It appears that the letter belonged to the master of a merchant ship and contained a draft of \$200. The letter was taken from the Post Office and the draft chopped with the merchant master's chop and cashed at the Chartered Bank. The money was returned to the merchant.

Mr. Lewis of the General Post Office prosecuted while Mr. Barlow (from the firm of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared on behalf of the defendant. The case was remanded till Tuesday morning at noon. Bail was allowed in \$250.

The scheme for a permanent Coronation memorial at Hongkong has been abandoned. No reason for this is stated, but it is understood that a feeling prevails in certain circles that times are none too prosperous and a public subscription might therefore fail.

BOXING.

KENNY-STRONG CONTEST.

Commenting on the Kenny-Strong boxing contest which took place at Shanghai last Saturday a correspondent to the "Telegraph" says:—

The contest on Saturday night between Roy Kenny and Alf Strong, of H. M. S. Astraea, proved a great attraction, and great interest was manifested in the bout. The enormous Empire Skating Rink had been transformed for the occasion and a 24 foot platform had been erected. The hall is an ideal one for the purpose and the accommodations for the spectators were perfect.

Strong's considerable advantages in weight, height, strength and the fact that Kenny had agreed to fight with a clean break, which is not his style, left Kenny at a considerable disadvantage.

Kenny's reputation had gone ahead of him, and he was the great favourite in the betting. The naval man fought gamely from the sound of the gong, but Kenny's superiority was soon evident. A straight left set Strong's nose bleeding and when Kenny sent in a terrific left to the heart the effect on Strong was very marked.

For the second meeting, Strong returned refreshed, and went after Kenny immediately, but another drive to the mark and a clip to the jaw sent Strong to the boards to be counted out after 1 min. and 27 sec. of the second round.

Kenny showed great boldness in the ring and the reports of the papers are all unanimous that Strong was no match for Kenny and that there will be difficulty in finding a man out East to defeat him.

From another source we receive the following account:—

Strong weighed 170 lb., fourteen pounds more than Kenny, but the latter had the advantage in height and his reach was rather longer than the sailor's. The first minute of the initial round sufficed to show the superiority of the champion, but nevertheless he sailed in pluckily and honours were easy in the first round, which was characterized by the number of clinches. Leaving their corners for the second round Kenny adopted an aggressive, business-like attitude, and twice in rapid succession he landed heavy body blows which obviously disconcerted Strong.

Almost immediately afterwards Kenny feinted with his left and with a tremendous right hook to the jaw he brought Strong heavily to the boards. The seconds were reeled off and although Strong made a feeble effort to rise, he could not do so and he was counted out. Thus the contest ended, and while it was disappointing, it served to show the real merit of Kenny and it will require a man of some importance in the boxing world to deprive him of his title to the championship.

Three preliminary encounters preceded the big contest, and although none of them were carried to the maximum number of rounds, they were highly interesting. Mr. Tom Rosser officiated as the referee and he very capably discharged his duties.

"In the main event, says the 'Shanghai News,' the navy man proved no match for the Hongkong sport, Kenny, who knocked his opponent completely out of the fight in the second round. However, good order was maintained throughout the evening, and all present went away perfectly satisfied.

"The 'Shanghai Mercury,' dealing with the contest, says:—

"It was obvious from the moment the pair faced each other who would gain the verdict and no great surprise was occasioned when Kenny got in a right hook to the jaw and laid Strong low to be counted out after but 4 mins. 27 sec. actual fighting. In the first round the sailor got a swinging left over the heart and this appeared to affect him considerably when he entered upon the second and last round. Kenny is a fine fighter and it would be difficult to find his equal in the Far East, but it is to be hoped that when he is again billed to contest twenty rounds that a 'foeman worthy of his steel' will be pitted against him and that the debacle of Saturday night will not be repeated."

SHANGHAI'S DECADENCE.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF AVIATOR VALLON.

Commenting on two letters which appeared in the "North China Daily News" on the tragic death at the Shanghai race course of M. Vallon, the French aviator, the "National Review" says:—

"Mr. W. E. Loveson draws attention to the 'ghastly callousness displayed at the race course,' deploring the spectacle of soulless, worthless, hedonism," and "denouncing those responsible for the control of the race meeting as guilty of an incredible breach of the canons of civilized life." Mr. Duncan McNeill asks "the stewards to state the reason which induced them to sanction what at first sight appears to be a wanton outrage on good taste."

"With the sentiments of those letters we are in entire sympathy. There can have been no excuse either for the action of the stewards or for the acquiescence of the crowd. Into the ugly details of some of the circumstances we prefer not to enter, as they represented individual excesses, but the main and general fact remains that sporting Shanghai, as a whole, could witness a tragedy like this and then turn to its amusements as if nothing had happened: and such trifling amusements too—two paltry twopenny-halfpenny races that would have been abandoned by the crowd if ten drops of rain had come to injure the silks and satins of the sporting sisterhood, or if any other diversion offering better chances of gain had presented itself to the gambling ghoul."

The whole incident is symptomatic of the Settlement's decadence. Mr. Loveson describes the incident as "an incredible breach of the canons of civilized life." The only superfluous word in his dignified but relentless letter, a letter doing credit alike to his heart and his courage—essentially the same thing—and to the humane instinct of a sportsman of the best type, is the word "incredible."

In a city where sheer greed has got such a hold as it has in Shanghai; where we "do not say we are slack—but" we wink at regular breaches of the law; where favourable comment is bought and paid for and criticism is banned and stifled; where a pricking communal conscience resents the candid comments of a judge on the bench; where a responsible officer of the law boldly declares that the chief piece of financial machinery in the place ought to be thrown on the scrap-heap, and he is insulted for his pains; where a group of fooled creditors openly makes the property of a debtor a part of a huge gambling transaction; in a city in this decadent condition nothing is incredible.

"Mr. Loveson hints that Shanghai is changing for the worse. One may be thankful that it can scarcely change much more in that direction. Rome under Nero was scarcely so callous, for it did resent its burning; but the blaring of Saturday's band formed an admirable companion picture to the traditional fiddling of Nero. Nero's teachers were a barber and a dancer. Shanghai's seem to have been scarcely so reputable as these."

OUR DIARY.

Saturday, 20th May.
Theatre Royal, "The Follies," 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Monday, 22nd May.
Coronation Celebrations Collection Subscription Committee Meeting at Supreme Court, 5.15 p.m.

Tuesday 23rd May.
Sale of "Asia."

Wednesday, 24th May.
Boys' Own Club Athletic Meeting, on the Race Course, 2.30 p.m.
Empire Day.

Saturday, 27th May.
Interport Cricketers leave for Shanghai.

Thursday, 1st June.
Opening of Park School.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

5th Sunday after Easter.

Matins 11 a.m. Venite, Elvey, Psalms, Smart, Pys, Smart, Te Deum, Russell, Jones, Pys, Kyrie, Unison, (Vincent), Hymns, 48, 240, 200, 591. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Victoria. Holy Communion, 12.30 p.m.
8.30 p.m. Psalms, Grotch, Modley, Magnificat, Beethoven, 27th a.m., Nunc dimittis, Monk (over), Hymns, 90, 414, 557, 574, (2nd tune).

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Rogation Sunday, 21st May, 1911.

Morning Service at 11 a.m., Holy Communion at noon. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. in British School. Evening Service at 6 p.m.
Services on Sundays:—Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m., Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

To-day's Advertisements.

Theatre Royal.

RETURN VISIT

OF

HENRY DALLAS

and his Company

"THE FOLLIES."

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

MAY 20.

Plans Now Open at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1911. [1110]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the (Hongkong Telegraph) (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Miscellaneous subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,
THE MANAGER,
"Hongkong Telegraph."

"out" org. 22nd December, 1908. [57]

Intimations

BUTLER.

OUR

"DAISY" BUTTER is the finest quality Table Butter imported.

We stock three other brands at prices to suit all.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR

"ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

OLOUET CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50.

FRENCH STORE,

6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [47]

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"POONA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optimal Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. N.B. Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [4]

CONNOISSEURS

ARE

UNANIMOUS

AS TO THE SUPERIORITY OF

MARTELL'S

(THREE STAR)

BRANDY

OVER ALL OTHERS.

Martell's is used by the Government Civil, the Royal Naval and the Military Hospital in preference to other Brands.

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

12, Queen's Road, Central.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong To Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN", Satur., May 20. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN", Fri., June 16.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA", Satur., June 10. "ALLAN LINE", Fri., July 7.
"MONTAGLE", Wed., June 28. "EMPRESS OF IRELAND", Fri., July 28.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA", Satur., July 1. "EMPRESS OF IRELAND", Fri., July 28.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN", Satur., July 22. "ALLAN LINE", Fri., Aug. 18.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA", Satur., Aug. 12. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN", Fri., Sept. 8.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).....£1.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going direct by a Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route. R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port...£43. Via New York...£45. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Paddar Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN via SWATOW & WEIHAIWEI	CHIPIHUNG	Sunday, 21st May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI v. NINGPO	HANGSANG	Tuesday, 23rd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KODE, & MOJI	POOKSANG	Monday, 29th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & GALUTTA	KUTSANG	Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 21 days). The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Pooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers. Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"KUMERIC"	6,252	G. B. McGill	6th June
"LUERIC"	6,400	J. Mathie	30th June

• Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for stowage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucero" and "Orterio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

JEBSEN & CO.,
KING'S BUILDING.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers for HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOL.

For	Steamer	Captain	Tons	Sails on
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The steamers are of the most modern type, fitted throughout with Electric Light and have splendid accommodation.

For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to

JEBSEN & CO.
Telephone 805.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moser, Tons 9,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7,000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 3,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 17th June, from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KERMUN, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KODE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000 INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomimaga, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon. FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CEYLON MARU, Capt. F. Pye, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	TOSA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 30th May.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

† Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chaiet Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
SWATOW, AMOY, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	20th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	20th " M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	23rd " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANBU"	25th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	27th " M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	30th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI". AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duly qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Teon" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Lnan, Chinhua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

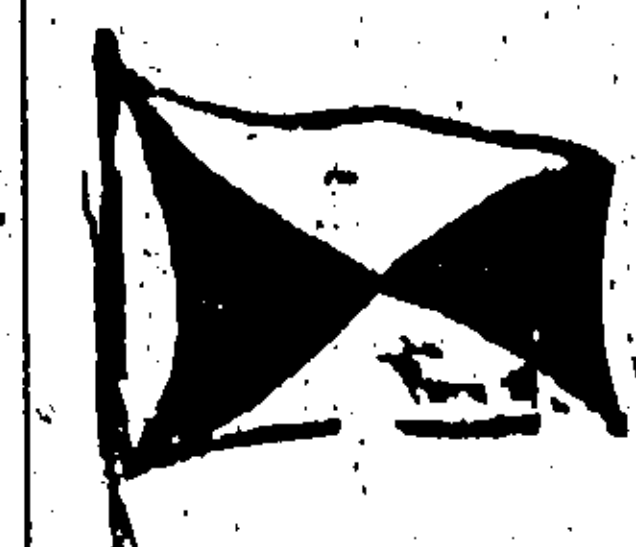
OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. Slavonia 4th June	S.S. Sachsen 26th May
" Sgovia 15th June	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
" Specin 1st July	S.S. Bayern 20th May
" Silaia 12th July	For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
" C. Ferd. Laet. z. 28th July	S.S. Aradia 5th June
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. Preussisch 9th June
	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Scandia" 23rd June

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

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HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 30th May, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

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A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOL.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Steamship Captain Tons Leaving
HAIPHONG "Hongkong".....Caraculassen, 3300, "Uncertain."
For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1911.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

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TOYO KISEN KA'SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.
Chiyo Maru	21,000	W. W. Greene	Friday, June 30, 1 p.m.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, July 21, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, July 28, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screw.
All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer, "NIPPON MARU," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANAGUA (Guatemala). Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports (PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration)).

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Hinokuma	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.
Bayo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 14, 1 p.m.

† Steamers "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANAGUA, CALIMA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

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CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

JENNIE'S PET.

Jennie was one of a pair of monkeys bought in California and taken back east to a large city.

Here she and Jock had to be separated, for Jennie was the property of a physician, and Jock belonged to a butcher.

Now monkeys are like children, and get very lonely when deprived of their playmates. Jennie seemed to miss Jock very much. But she was very cunning and did many cute tricks that greatly amused the Doctor's family and friends.

One day a large rat had been caught in a trap and just as he was going to be executed in the usual way, someone said, "Oh, let's put him in Jennie's cage and see what she will do." Now Jennie's cage was a very large one, built on the back porch, and it reached from the floor to the ceiling.

Mr. Rat was turned loose in it, and at once began running all around trying to find some avenue of escape; but in vain.

Jennie sat in her swing and watched him for awhile, in her curious monkey way. Then she climbed down to the floor, and sat quite still in the middle of the cage.

Every time Mr. Rat ran near enough she would put out one hand very gently and try to touch him. Of course Mr. Rat would scamper by, as fast as his four legs could carry him.

Jennie seemed to know we were laughing at her, and would look up at us as much as to say, "You think I can't, but just you wait and see."

Again and again, she very deliberately tried the same trick, and each time we could see that his rashship was becoming less frightened.

In a short time her efforts to make friends with him proved successful, and taking the now perfectly tame rat in her arms, she climbed back to her swing, and proudly and tenderly swung to and fro, rocking her real live baby in genuine motherly fashion,—just as you little girls rock your precious doll babies.

ROBIN'S COMPLAINT.

Oh, where is the boy in a jacket of grey,

Who climbed up a tree in the garden to-day,

And carried my three little birdies away?

They hardly were dressed,

When he took from the nest

My three little robins—the sweetest and best!

Oh, Butterfly! Stop for a minute I pray;

Have you seen a boy, in a jacket of grey,

Who carried my three little birdies away?

He had such pretty eyes,

And was so small in size

That he cannot be wicked—just not very wise.

Oh, please tell the boy in the jacket of grey,

If he will bring back my three robins to-day,

I'll try to forget that he took them away.

I'll sing all day long

My merriest song,

And I'll try to forgive him this very great wrong.

Oh, where is the boy in a jacket of grey,

Who climbed up a tree in the garden to-day,

And carried my three little birdies away?

PUSSY AS AN ALARM CLOCK.

Columbus—L. M. McCool of Franklin has an "alarm clock" that never fails to work. The clock gives the alarm regularly every morning, and it never has to be wound. The clock is a full-grown cat, and McCool declares he would not trade the kitty for all the mechanical alarm clocks in the country.

McCool rises every morning at 5 o'clock, and just as the clock strikes that hour his cat jumps on his bed and quietly rubs a paw over McCool's upper lip. The cat continues this operation until McCool is fully awakened.

If McCool shows an inclination to drop off to sleep again the cat lies down by him and resumes the operation of rubbing his upper lip with a paw. McCool says the cat never fails to awaken him at 5 o'clock each morning.—"China Weekly Record."

MIDAEVAL CHINA AND CEYLON.

DISCOVERY OF AN HISTORIC STONE.

At a recent meeting of the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. G. A. Joseph read the following paper on an inscribed stone found at Galle. He said:—

Early this year a tablet 4' 0" by 2' 0" with characters in Tamil, Chinese, and Arabic, was found by Mr. Tomalin, Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, near the turn to Cripps Road within the town of Galle, whilst trenches were being excavated for the purpose of laying water mains. The tablet was found lying with the inscriptions, face downward, and had been used as a cover stone of a culvert, and, on the instructions of Mr. Tomalin, was removed to the Public Works Department yard, Galle, and the find reported to the Government. The stone was subsequently brought to the Museum, where it now is. The inscriptions are much worn and almost illegible, but, with considerable trouble, after cutting the stone with a special preparation, a photograph was taken by Dr. Noll with much success, considering the many difficulties. A copy of this photograph was sent to the Director of the Chinese section at the British Museum, the British Minister at Peking, and to Dr. Peter Giles, Professor of Chinese at Cambridge. In sending the photograph it was stated that the inscription appears to bear date 1405, and, therefore falls in the reign of the Chinese Emperor Yung Lo. The British Museum authorities wrote back to say that the photograph was wholly illegible and could not be read, but asked for a rubbing or a translation of the Tamil text which would be helpful in deciphering the Chinese. Dr. Giles writes: "The Chinese inscription is most obliterated, but enough remains for me to tell you roughly that the tablet bears date, the seventh year of the Emperor Yung Lo of the Ming dynasty—A.D. 1400. The name of Buddha occurs more than once, also such items as five copper coins, five golden boxes for incense, and five receptacles for perfumed oil. In 1405 the Eunuch Cheng Ho was sent to Ceylon to acquire a tooth of Buddha; and Chinese history tells us that, after a fight, he succeeded in carrying off the relic. This tablet is probably consecrated in some way with that event." An estampage of the trilingual inscribed stone taken by the Colombo Museum draughtsman was sent to the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, India, and to Dr. J. Horowitz, Ph.D., of Aligarh, the editor of "Epigraphia Indica," through the Archaeological Commissioner, Ceylon. The Government Epigraphist of India, who is circuit, states that he will study the Tamil reports when he gets back to headquarters, but, from a rough examination, he gathers that the Tamil record deals with a mortuary transaction. The discovery of this stone ought to prove of great interest to the student of Ceylon history.—"Japan Chronicle."

CHINESE COMMERCIAL MISSION.

The Chinese Commercial Mission to Japan, consisting of Chinese business-men, was to have come to Japan via Shanghai at the beginning of this month, but those who had reached Shanghai by the end of last month were only the representatives from the Chambers of Commerce at Peking, Hankow, Kowloon, Changhai, Soo-chau, Shanghai, and a few other business-men. Owing to the fact that the Chambers of Commerce in Nanking, Canton, and Tientsin could not arrange to send their representatives last month, the postponement of the visit was agreed to and it has been decided to visit Japan early in the autumn. The Commercial Mission proposes to keep an office in Shanghai in order to print books concerning commercial and industrial conditions in Japan and China, and to give advice on various matters connected with trade.—"Japan Chronicle."

Intimations.

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GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1911. [1013]

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R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [931]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]

E. C. WILKS, M.I. Mech. E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase or sale of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR.

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Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

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Hongkong, 4th May, 1911. [7]

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

HAIYANG... Capt. A. E. Hodgins... TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

Haitan... Capt. J. S. Roach... FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

Haiching... Capt. W. C. Pasmore... TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)

Haimun... Capt. J. W. Evans... WED. DAY, 24th May, at 11 a.m.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Fochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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557] Consignees

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFELINGER,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd of May, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 28th of May, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.

Ex s.s. "Doll" from "Edin."

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [7]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Chartered Steamship

"SOPERNIK,"

Captain Scharlow, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 8 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [956]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SCANDIA,"

Captain Knisel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 8 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo: Ex s.s. "Gnadina" from Setubal.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [956]

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 8 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1149]

Consignees

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NECKAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd of May, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 28th of May, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [7]

To Sail

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"AFGHAN PRINCE,"

Captain Thomas, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1044]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APOAR,"

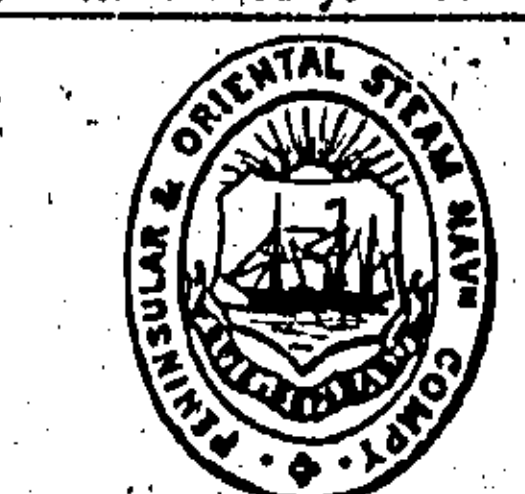
Captain L. O. Towne, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1141]



The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

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THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Chitra," 1,900 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Caledonia," due in London on the 9th July, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The route and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on or about 8th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [1164]

COMMERCIAL
EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 9/16
Do. Demand	1/9 3/4
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 3/4
France—Bank T.T.	2/27 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/8 3/4
India T.T.	1/34 1/2
Do. Demand	1/34 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 76 1/2	
Japan—Bank T.T.	88 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	108 1/2

4 months' sight L/O.	1/9 3/4
6 months' sight L/O.	1/10
80 days' sight S.S. I'co & N. York 44 1/2	
4 months' sight do.	45 1/2
80 days' sight Sydney & Mel- bourne	1/10 1/2
4 months' sight France	2/32
6 months' sight do.	2/34
4 months' sight Germany	1/8 3/4
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$11.08

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The S.S. Australian, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Monday at daylight.

A Mail will close for:—

Swatow—Per Hainan, 21st May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Dai-ni-maru, 21st May, 9 a.m.

Hoihow, Singapore and Bangkok—Per Chioising, 21st May, 9 a.m.

Amoy, Straits and Rangoon—Per Seang Choon, 21st May, 9 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 22nd May, 1.15 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Hoihow—Per Ningchow, 22nd May, 2 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Haiyang, 23rd May, 10 a.m.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Hong-sang, 23rd May, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Taitcorin—Per Australian, 23rd May, 11 a.m.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobo, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle—Per Ava-maru, 23rd May, 3 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Hoihow—Per Tesu, 23rd May, 3 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Miehina-maru, 23rd May, 5 p.m.

Fort Bayard—Per Si-Kiang, 24th May, 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 24th May, 10 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Catherine Apear, 24th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Anhui, 25th May, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Hainan, 26th May, 10 a.m.

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per St. Albans, 27th May, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Taitcorin—Per Devania, 27th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Chenan, 27th May, 6 p.m.

Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobo, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Siberian Mail to Europe (Supplementary Mail)—Per Korea, 28th May, 9 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Taitcorin—Per Balow, 31st May, 11 a.m.

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Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [74

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SHIPHANDLERS.

PROVISION & COAL.

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 23rd Mar., 1911. [990

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

German (Coblenz) 20th inst.
American (Siberia) 30th inst.
American (China) 6th prox.

The T. K. K. s.s. Ohio Maru, arrived at New York on the 17th inst., at 3.45 a.m., 5 days, 7 hours and 30 minutes from San Francisco.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's s.s. Montangle, which left here on the 18th ult. arrived at New York on the 18th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Kumeric, Br. s.s., 4,000, G. B. McGill, 19th May—Shanghai

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,660, J. Jenkins, 20th May—Swatow 10th

May, Gen.—Man Fat & Co.

Seang Choon, Br. s.s., 3,714, W. T. Larkins, Singapore 16th

May, Gen.—Seang Tai

Huang.

Haiyang, Br. s.s., 1,862, A. E. Hodgins, 20th May—Fochow via

Swatow 17th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Fernandez Hermano, Am. s.s., 461, E. Sison, 20th May—Manila

16th May, Sugar—Francisco

Difon.

Chip Shing, Br. s.s., 1,190, Mooney, 20th May—Canton 19th

May, Gen.—Chioise.

Kwanglee, Chi. s.s., 1,468, Pratt, 20th May—Canton 19th

May, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Chinua, Br. s.s., 1,335, Benson, 20th May—Canton 19th

May, Gen.—B. & S.

Choshun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,301, Yamaguchi, 20th May—

S. K.

Jason, Br. s.s., 1,800, Steves, 20th May—Yokohama 6th and

Shanghai 17th May, Gen.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES AT THE HAR-
BOUR OFFICE.

Dai-ni-maru, for Shikohyo.

Gregory Apear, for Swatow.

Dai-ni-maru, for Swatow.

Hainan, for Swatow.

Johanna, for Swatow.

Zafiro, for Manila.

Kumeric, for Swatow.

Huihow, for Swatow.

Chinua, for Shanghai.

Derwent, for Saigon.

Chioising, for Swatow.

Loong-sang, for Amoy.

Seang Choon, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May 20.

Zafiro, for Manila.

Hainan, for Amoy.

Hang-sang, for Canton.

Clara-Jensen, for Canton.

Fri, for Canton.

Linan, for Canton.

Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.

Loong-sang, for Manila.

Gregory Apear, for Calcutta.

Huihow, for Tientsin.

Tijobada, for Sourabaya.

Prinz Sigismund, for Manila.

Poon, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Haiyang, arrived 20th May

from Fochow via Swatow:—

Hildebrandt, Pringlo

Michen, Mrs. &

2 children

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Persia, for San Francisco,

&c., on 10th May:—

Anderson, H. J. Kidd, P. I.

P. Knappier, Mr. &

Allee, Miss Mrs. E. J. &

Atay, B. infant

Bauer, Mrs. A. Lepomme, Miss

Boley, Miss M.

Brassey, Capt. L. Loung Ohuo

P. Hon

Cookens, C. Millsap, C. O.

Chen Seng Mooser, Mrs.

Collins, E. B. Geo. & infant

Clements, Mrs. Martin, H. E.

L. Ray M.

Dupont, V. H. Meyer, J. A.

Meyer Pinkham, L. E.

Edwards, Rev. & Sidor, Miss

Mrs. Geo. G. Sulit, Miss V.

and 3 children Simpson, Mrs.

Englebert, D. W. R.

Francis, Mr. and Sing Shu Fan

Mrs. J. Wagner, S. M.

Gamble, Lt.-Col. Sinclair, F.

& Mrs. Sinclair, R.

Goddard, Mrs. Stevens, F. C.

A. E. Stevens, F. C.

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\$3 for one week.

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OFFICE, St. George's Building,
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TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR
OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first
floor suitable for office or light
rooms; moderate rental; near Clock
Tower; excellent situation. Apply
REX, P. O. Box 418.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1138

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Ava Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,011, T. Iri-

zawa, 14th May—Seattle

14th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Cathering Apear, Br. s.s., 1,730, L. O.

Townsend, 18th May—

Singapore 12th May, Gen.—

D. L. & Co.

Choising, Ger. s.s., 1,210, J. Bruhn,

17th May—Bangkok 10th

May, Rize—B. & S.

Daiji Maru, Jap. s.s., 846, H.

Murayama, 17th May—Tam-

sui 14th May, Gen.—O. F.

K.

Daiya Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,734, K.

Kobayashi, 17th May—

Wakamatsu 12th May Coal.

—M. B. G. K.

Drafer, Nor. s.s., 1,102, A. Anovsen,

18th May—Bangkok 9th

and Swatow 17th May, Gen.—

Thorsen & Co.

Elax, Nor. s.s., 2,571, J. Milner, 12th

May—Shanghai 8th May.

Bahad—A. P. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 841, J. W. Evans,

19th May—Swatow 18th

May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hong Bao, Chi. s.s., 2,156, Kinghorn,

19th May—Singapore 13th

May, Gen.—Lim Pan Sing.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 780, Cornelissen,

16th May—Haiphong 14th

May, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Johanna, Ger. s.s., 952, T. Island,

13th May—Haiphong 10th

and Hoihow 12th May, Rize

—J. & Co.

Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, J. W. Sand-

ers, 19th May—San Fran-

cisco via Ports 18th April.

Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S.

Co.

Iye-mason, Ger. s.s., 1,238, Pilgrim,

12th May—Bangkok 9th May.

Rize and Gen.—H. A. L.

Ningchow, Br. s.s., 5,886, H. I.

Allen, 16th May—Victoria

19th April and Kutchinotun

12th May, Timber and

Flour—B. & S.

Pauran, Jap. s.s., 5,706, Muto,

11th May—Tacoma 10th

April and Shanghai 15th

May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,140, Danidson,

26th April—Canton 25th

April, Ballast.—S. W. & Co.

Rajaburi, Br. s.s., 1,181, Olmanns,

18th May—Bangkok 10th

May, Rize—B. & S.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,275, H. C. Rehner,

11th May—Bangkok 4th

May, Rize and Teowood—

H. & S.

Robnary, Br. s.s., 2,510, J. O.

Lauchlin, 12th May—Singa-

pore 5th May, Petroleum.—

A. P. & Co.

Tamsui, Br. s.s., 919, H. T. "owart,

18th May—Swatow 17th

May, Ballast.—B. & S.

Tenn, Br. s.s., 1,916, A. W. Outer-

ridge, 19th May—Manila

16th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Tijmah, Dutch s.s., 1,570, J. P.

Schalen, 15th May—Minkas-

son, 6th May Coal.—J. C.

J. L.

Yeimo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,350, T.

Saruga, 17th May—Kobe

7th May Coal.—O. S. K.

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